密勒氏評論報
THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

中華郵政特准掛號立券之報紙

Registered at the Chinese Post Office as a Newspaper for transmission with special marks privileges in China

VOLUME XXXI SHANGHAI, CHINA, SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 14, 1925 NUMBER 11

THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW

Formerly Millard's Review

Cable Address "REVIEWING SHANGHAI"

PUBLISHED AT NO. 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA, BY MILLARD PUBLISHING COMPANY, INCORPORATED BY THE LAWS OF THE STATE OF DELAWARE, UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

J. B. POWELL, Publisher

M. C. POWELL, Managing Editor

N. J. ULBRIGHT, Assistant Editor and Business Manager

CONTRIBUTING EDITORS

HOLLINGTON K. TONG, H. F. MACNAIR,
C. F. REMER, (America) PETER S. JOWE, (Hankow)
HIN WONG, (Canton) PEI-YU CHIEN
CHAS. A. DAILEY (Peking) SHU-LUN PAN
JOHN R. MUIR (Chengtu) H. P. SHASTRI

YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION, FIFTY-TWO ISSUES, TEN DOLLARS (CHINESE CURRENCY) IN ADVANCE, POSTAGE INCLUDED, IN CHINA AND JAPAN. IN THE UNITED STATES AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES SEVEN DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS U. S. CURRENCY. REMITTANCE FROM OTHER COUNTRIES THAN CHINA AND THE U. S. CAN BE MADE BY INTERNATIONAL MONEY ORDER. ENTERED AS SECOND-CLASS MATTER IN THE CHINESE POST OFFICE AT SHANGHAI IN MAY 1917.

Contents

Editorial Paragraphs
The Disgraceful Opium Fiasco at Geneva 303
Railway Obstruction and Destruction in China 304
Special Articles
Chinese Conditions and American Policy ..... By Harold S. Quigley 307
Blue Trains and Bandits 309
Effect of U. S. Immigration Bill on Chinese Students ..... By Chao Ying Shill 310
National Consolidated Loan Service 312
Canton Christian College Alumni in New York 314
Raido Corporation Growth Unusual 314
Men and Events 316
Who's Who in China 318
News from Central China 321
News from South China 322
Peace in the Yangtze Valley 324
General News Summary 327
New Books and Publications 328
What the Ships Carry between America and China 330
U. S. Court for China v

COMMUNICATIONS PERTAINING TO SUBSCRIPTIONS OR ADVERTISING IN CHINA SHOULD BE ADDRESSED TO THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW AT 4 AVENUE EDWARD VII, SHANGHAI, CHINA. TELEPHONE CENTRAL 4741. CABLE ADDRESS "REVIEWING SHANGHAI."

AMERICAN OFFICE
WORLD WIDE NEWS ASSOCIATION
303 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Telephone: Lexington 5300 :: Cable Ad.: Scholzem, N. Y.
CHICAGO OFFICE (James Yao) 111 E. Jackson Boulevard.
PACIFIC COAST OFFICES (World Wide News Association)
H. H. CONGER CO. { Los Angeles.....Higgins Bldg. / San Francisco ..... Holbrook Bldg.

Orders for advertisements and subscriptions in the United States may be placed through the above offices.

WASHINGTON BUREAU
J. J. Underwood—Correspondent
Colorado Building, Washington, D. C.

THE DISGRACEFUL OPIUM FIASCO AT GENEVA

ON December 13, following the close of the first session of the two anti-opium and anti-narcotics conferences at Geneva, held under the auspices of the League of Nations, the *Review*, in the course of a consideration of this subject, labeled the actions of the delegates as *disgusting, farcical and tragic.* However, there was hope expressed at that time, that the adjourned conference, which was scheduled to meet early this year, would accomplish something. Now we have had the final session and the result has been—failure—and as a result of this failure we fail to see how self-respecting white men can do anything except hang their heads in shame. Outside of meager reports regarding the actions of the conferences cabled to the Far East by *Reuters* very little has been published out here regarding the disgraceful activities of this meeting from which the world expected so much. In order that we may keep the record straight, there were two conference meetings simultaneously. The first conference was composed of delegates from countries where opium smoking is prevalent, and the second conference, which was the most important, included a delegation from the United States and other non-members of the League

SINCE we are still more or less in the dark as to what finally happened resulting in the break-up of the meeting and the withdrawal of the American and Chinese delegations, we can only review the recommendation of the American delegation and objections which were raised thereto. The first American proposal was to the effect that all nations should combine upon a plan to eliminate the production of opium and the manufacture of opium derivatives, except for legitimate medical purposes, the period of time for this action being limited to ten years. Finally the American delegation agreed to extend the time limit to fifteen years, and the last we have heard on the subject was that the conference was unable to agree upon the exact date for putting the American plan into effect, some European nations wanting a three year's breathing, or rather "smoking" space, before enforcing the regulations, while others wanted more time, and thus the meeting was unable to come to a unanimous agreement and broke up, the American delegation withdrawing on the direct authority of President Coolidge.

SINCE this was a subject in which the American people were, *and are* tremendously interested, the first reaction certainly will not be in the direction of enhancing the prestige of the League of Nations in the United States. The great religioue organizations which have been agitating since ths

close of the Versailles Conference, for the United States to join the League, are now left without a leg to stand on, for the League has turned down their pet measure. Furthermore it will not have any noticeable effect in improving the relations of the United States with at least four nations which participated in the Conferences, otherwise, Great Britain, France, Netherlands and Japan, regardless of the logic behind the reasons advanced by the delegates from these nations for failure to meet the amended American (and Chinese) proposals. Portugal is of course included in the same catagory, but no one expected any straining at morality from a nation which maintains a colony on the coast of Asia, otherwise Macao, which is almost entirely supported by the opium business. Great Britain, being a nation of self-governing dominions, was in a more difficult position, owing to the disinclination of the British delegation to go against the wishes of the colonies, which apparently want to continue the officially-supported opium business. Japan comes into the matter through her wrecking of the first conference due to her disinclination to stop her government opium monopoly in Formosa and her shipping interest in transporting opium and opium derivatives about the Pacific *and into the United States*. The spectacle of China is pitiable in the extreme. China is the worst victim of opium of all and her situation is pathetic, for she can neither prevent the smuggling in of the drug nor the production of it by her militarists on the inside.

HOWEVER, we are not so pessimistic as to believe that the world has retrograded so far that it is unable to lift itself from the degradation into which this conference would consign it. The conference, from the standpoint of publicity, has been a complete success. Although the chief news agencies responsible for the bringing of news regarding European events, to this part of the world have been noticeably tongue-tied on this subject, while there is always plenty of space available for cricket games and such-like, the final results of the Geneva conferences will have to be published and distributed. Finally the world will know what happened and will place the blame accordingly. Public opinion will then come into force and the comparatively small number of individuals, Europeans as well as Asiatics, who are opposed to morality, when it conflicts with money, will be forced to hunt cover. We believe that the final opinion of self-respecting mankind regarding the results of these conferences will be exactly as stated in the opening paragraphs of this discussion, otherwise, *disgusting, farcical and tragic*, and that when the final truth is known self-respecting men, regardless of the color of their skins, will hang their heads in shame!

WE know no better way to conclude this discussion than to reprint the text of three dispatches sent to the *China Press* of Shanghai by its correspondent at Geneva in the last few days bearing on the final break-up of the Conference:

Geneva, Feb. 5.—The conferences for the restriction of opium are being wrecked on account of the refusal of Great Britain and France to suppress within fifteen years the smoking of opium unconditionally and to limit the production of opium to medicinal and scientific purposes.

The Chinese and American delegations, with the full support of intelligent public opinion, have taken the lead in the fight against opium. It is predicted that they will decline to participate further in the discussions, for their principles are uncompromisable with financial greed and the disregarding of humanity.

Geneva, Feb. 6—Dr. Alfred Sze, delegate for China at the Opium Conferences here, today made a stirring appeal to the joint meeting of the First and Second Conferences to reconsider the American proposals for restriction of opium production and use.

Dr. Sze quoted Sir Robert Hart in asking that the Powers treat the Chinese with "respect, not contempt; conciliation, not dictation; appreciation, not differential treatment."

"Try this prescription and you will have a healthy body politic," Dr. Sze continued. "Until this is done, it will be the reverse."

The speaker appealed especially to Viscount Cecil, head of the British delegation, not to yield to the advice of the Colonies against immediate suppression of opium smoking. He quoted Gladstone, as favoring, against unanimous Colonial opinion, the abolition of slavery in the West Indies.

When Dr. Sze, at the conclusion of his address, saw that his appeals were unavailing, he withdrew from the conference.

Geneva, Feb. 7—The Sino-American withdrawal from the conferences for the restriction of the production and manufacture of opium and opium derivatives, was universally applauded. The actions of the delegates from the United States and China, in the opinion of observers here, will arouse the public opinion of the world and will finally result in the immediate and complete suppression of the opium abuse. The head of the British delegation to the Conference has been summoned to London and urgent consultations of several of the delegations offering further concessions, were unavailing in inducing Congressman Porter, head of the American Delegation and Chairman of the Committee on Foreign Relations of the House of Representatives, to remain at the meeting.

RAILWAY OBSTRUCTION AND DESTRUCTION IN CHINA SINCE 1863

THE first attempt, of which history has any record, to introduce railways into China was on July 20, 1863 when a petition was presented to the Imperial Commissioner and Governor of Kiangsu Province asking for the right to construct a railway between Shanghai and Soochow. The petition was signed by twenty-seven foreign firms, mostly British, in Shanghai. According to the book, *Railway Enterprise in China*, by Percy Horace Kent, published in 1908, the Kiangsu Governor's reply to this petition was to the effect "that railways would only be beneficial to China when undertaken by the Chinese themselves, and conducted under their own management; that grave objections existed to the employment of numerous foreigners in the interior; and that the people would evince great opposition to being deprived of their land for that purpose." In addition to this reply to the foreigners, the Governor even refused to refer the petition to the Imperial government at Peking and added that he "should consider it his duty to oppose the attempt on the part of foreigners to gain such an undue degree of influence in the country as the concession sought for would confer upon them."

THUS hindered in direct methods, the foreigners then attempted to construct a railroad by using oblique methods. In 1865 a company was formed for the purpose of constructing a line from Shanghai to Woosung, the idea being that this line (fifteens miles in length) would serve as an object lesson to all classes of the Chinese and be of such service to the foreign and Chinese community at Shanghai that the idea would spread of its own accord. It was first decided to construct the road on piles, in order to get around the Chinese objection to a railroad on the grounds that it might disturb the

spirits of ancestors which are supposed to hover about burial places, but this idea was given up and the firm of Jardine, Matheson and Company conceived the plan of quietly buying up land between Shanghai and Woosung with the ostensible object of making road, but with the ultimate intention, once the roadway was completed, of laying rails.

THE work was actually begun in January 1876, and by the middle of February practically a mile had been completed and the little locomotive, the "Pioneer" made the first railroad run in the history of China, and without trouble. On February, 23 the Shanghai Taotai, or leading official, pointed out that the construction of the line had not been authorized and that work should be stopped pending instructions from Peking. Work was stopped for a month, but since nothing further was heard from Peking, the construction was again started and "thousands of people from all the neighboring towns and villages crowded down every day to watch proceedings and criticise every item from the little engine down to the pebbles of the ballast." To make a long story short, the road was finally completed to Woosung, but official objection continued until August 3, when a Chinese was run over and killed. This incident was used by the Chinese authorities to arouse the ignorant people and the final result was the purchase of the line outright by the Chinese, its eventual destruction, and the transportation of the rails, engines and cars to the island of Formosa where they were dumped on the beach and where they remained until they were either stolen or destroyed by the elements. As a closing act in the drama, the local Taotai erected a temple to the Queen of Heaven on the site of the Shanghai station.

AN account of the efforts of foreigners to build railways in China and of Chinese officialdom to obstruct the building and operation of railways, from the date of the first attempt, would fill many volumes. But since there is neither time nor space available for this account, interesting though it would be, we drop down to the present year, 1925, through some 62 years of time and find today within the boundaries of the Chinese Republic, in a territory about one-fifth larger than continental United States, a total railway mileage of probably not more than 6,000. This is the lowest railway mileage of any country in the world, its inadequacy being glaringly apparent when compared with the 265,000 miles of modern railroads in operation in the United States of America. The reason for this low railway mileage in a country which obviously needs railways more than any other single "civilizing" element, has been due to the fear expressed as early as 1863, that railways would "give foreigners an influence in the country." In fairness it must be stated that up to comparatively recent time, this fear has been well grounded for the reason that railway construction has always been intimately associated with the doctrine of "spheres of influence," or the matter of bringing sections of China under the economic and political control of foreigners. However back of all this is the general and well-grounded opposition to railways merely because they do represent progress and a change from conditions as the Chinese masses have known them for hundreds and even thousands of years. In most of interior China today, outside of the sections touched by the comparatively few lines of railways, transportation is still by hand labor and as primitive as it was in the days of King Solomon.

SINCE most of the railway lines which have been constructed in China have been the result of foreign "pressure" exerted in one way or another, the chief interest of modern Chinese officialdom has been to prevent foreign control of the lines, or to minimize foreign control where it exists in accordance with terms laid down when foreign capital was obtained for original railroad construction. This brings us to the present point at issue: On January 21, of this year, the General Chamber of Commerce, representing all foreign interests at Tientsin passed the following resolution which has been sent to all foreign governments having diplomatic relations with China:

"WHEREAS:

(1) The unduly prolonged usurpation of the Chinese Government Railways by the various Chinese military authorities has resulted in dislocation of passenger and goods traffic and on one line (the Peking-Suiyuan line running north from Peking to the border of Mongolia) almost complete cessation of transport for three months with consequent heavy loss to the Chinese and foreign mercantile community. This interruption of traffic has also caused a serious coal shortage in several important cities.

(2) The Chinese Government Railways, which are indebted to foreign suppliers for equipment supplied and actually in use to the amount of at least G. $25,000,000 apart from their liability of about G. $250,000,000 to foreign bondholders, will become insolvent unless effective action be taken to remove them from Chinese military control and allow their revenue to flow into its proper channels. Railway equipment, much of which is still unpaid for, is being destroyed or allowed to fall into disrepair. (E. G.—Some of the luxurious coaches purchased by the Tientsin-Pukow Line, popularly known "as the Blue Express" which have only been partly paid for, have been removed on to other lines, where they are used as temporary barracks, fittings being destroyed or looted by soldiery and Chinese stove pipes bored through the roofs.) Engines are being run until they break down before the Chinese military commanders allow the Railway authorities to repair them.

(3) The military authorities in control are becoming more and more exacting, often demanding unauthorized charges in addition to the recognized freight rates for the release and use of cars for goods traffic.

(4) The present conditions have been allowed to prevail for so long that this regime of military interference seems likely to continue indefinitely.

"RESOLVED

(1) That this meeting of the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce respectfully wishes to record its emphatic protest against the conditions as stated above.

(2) That the Consular Body be asked to forward to the Diplomatic Body in Peking the Chamber's request to warn the Chinese authorities concerned of the serious consequences caused to the legitimate foreign creditors and bondholders of the Chinese Government Railways by the destruction and deterioration of the Railway equipment and the continued loss of revenue.

(3) That a further request be made through the Diplomatic Body that on those lines, where foreign bondholders have been given a definite lien by formal agreement with the Chinese government, such rights should now be enforced, by the employment of foreign troops if necessary and that the Treaty Powers should now demand without further delay the cessation of military interference on the Peking-Shanhaikwan section of the Peking-Mukden Line by virtue of the rights conferred upon them under the 1901 Protocol and the agreement for the dissolution of the Tientsin Provisional Government,—that on all railways, on which equipment obtained from abroad and still unpaid for is in use, steps be taken forthwith to prevent its further destruction by the Chinese military authorities.

(4) Finally the Tientsin General Chamber of Commerce request the Diplomatic Body to insist that a definite number of engines and trucks be allocated by the Board of Communications to meet the minimum requirements of the trade for the transport of coal and the moving of export and import goods.

Further this Chamber records its conviction that the only means by which Chinese military interference can be averted is the extension to ordinary goods traffic of the system of foreign military escorts already for some time in force on coal trains between Tientsin and the Kailan Mines.

This Chamber feels that in adopting the above resolutions it is acting as much in the interests of Chinese as of foreign commerce and that without the energetic cooperation of the Treaty Powers the Ministry of Communications will be powerless to eliminate military interference with the Railways.

JUST what the final result of this action will be, no one of course, is in a position to say, for up to the present the Powers, otherwise those which participated in the Washington Conference, have been disinclined to intervene in China, except to an extent necessary to protect foreign lives and property at the treaty ports which are accessible for foreign naval forces. Whether the Powers whose nationals have a financial interest in theo peration of the railways, will adopt a policy, of intervention to an extent necessary to police the railway lines, is extremely improbable. It is understood that the Diplomatic Body in Peking has had some such proposition in mind for more than a year, but action has been withheld on some ground or other, probably due to the impossibility of obtaining unanimity of action on the part of the Powers concerned. The subject of the Chinese government railways received considerable attention at the Washington Conference, but the only action taken was in the form of some resolutions expressing the *hope* that the "future development of railways in China shall be so conducted as to enable the Chinese government to effect the unification of railways into a railway system under Chinese control, with such foreign financial and technical assistance as may prove necessary in the interests of that system." The Chinese delegation at the Conference stated China's position on this question at the time of the passage of the foregoing resolution to the effect that it is "our purpose to develop existing and future railways in accordance with a general program that will meet the economic, industrial and commercial requirements of China. It will be our policy to obtain such foreign financial and technical assistance as may be needed from the Powers in accordance with the principles of the Open Door of Equal Opportunity; and the friendly support of these Powers will be asked for the effort of the Chinese government to bring all the railways of China, now existing or to be built, under its effective and unified control and operation." Later on during the course of the Conference when the subject of the Open Door was under consideration, Sir Aukland Geddes of the British Delegation submitted a resolution which took the form of a statement which the Chinese were asked to make to the effect that the "Government of China declares that throughout the whole of the railways of China, it will not exercise or permit any unfair discrimination of any kind. In particular there shall be no discrimination whatever, direct or indirect, in respect of charges or of facilities on the ground of the nationality of passengers or the countries from which or to which they are proceeding, or the origin or ownership of goods or the country from which or to which they are consigned, etc."—This resolution, after some discussion and amplification, was also adopted.

ALL of this brings us to the question, What of the future of the Chinese government railways? A prominent Chinese banker in Shanghai who recently suffered severe losses owing to military control of the railways, expressed the sentiment that "railways were a bad thing for China and should be eliminated." Whether this expresses a general feeling we are not in a position to say, but we do know that if conditions continue as they have for the last half-dozen years, the railways will be eliminated through actual destruction and deterioration of the properties. Under present conditions of governmental bankruptcy, there is no possibility of new equipment being purchased except on "cash-in-advance" terms—and there is no money available for this purpose. However, it must be stated that although China is at present entirely dominated by the militarists whose outlook on affairs is that of the middle ages, there is a growing consciousness on the part of the commercial and propertied classes and this is aided and abetted by the younger generations of Chinese who have either been educated abroad, or educated in China under foreign influence. And especially there is a rapidly growing class of Chinese engineers who have had experience and educations abroad, who are ambitious to develop modern means of communication in the Republic. Although these men are numbered by the dozens only, it has been due largely to their efforts that the railroads have been operated at all. They are to be found in the under positions in the Ministry of Communications and on the various lines and they manage in one way or another to "keep the wheels moving." It is with this group that hope for the future exists. Whether the final solution will be foreign policing, or a scheme somewhat along the lines of the so-called "Dawes Plan" applied in respect to Germany whereby the railways would be divorced from the government and operated as a private company, the services of these men will have to be utilized.

A Modern Chinese Commercial Machine Shop

Industrial undertakings in China have for the last few years felt the need of a modern machine shop in this country which could make heavy machine parts and castings of a quality equal to that of imported machinery. Now the want has been supplied by the Chee Hsin Engineering Works at Tongshan, on the Peking-Mukden Railway. The works has been erected by the Chee Hsin Cement Company, for the purpose of promoting the manufacture of such machinery and machine parts which can be made economically in this country for local industries. The machinery output will be specially adapted for the manufacture of cement, and other special machinery will, in due course, be turned out.

There are six principal producing departments, namely, machine, forge, riveting, pattern, iron and steel foundries, with an aggregated floor space of over 70,000 square feet. Besides, there is a store for raw materials, one for patterns, a general office, and a dormitory.

The shops are provided with the heavy type of turning, planing, plate machinery and equipment, capable of handling the making of heavy machinery as used in most industries. Both gray and chilled iron castings are made in the foundry, Castings as heavy as seven tons have been successfully turned out. The machine shop has under erection one 10-ton, the foundry, two 10-ton and one 5-ton, three-motion overhead electric travelling cranes, and the riveting shop, one 2-ton jib crane.

The steel foundry now under erection contains one half-ton Siemens Electric Arc Furnace and one-ton Bessemer Converter. The Works expects to make first grade cast steel for commercial purposes within a few months. As this is one of the few commercial steel foundries in China, the outlook is therefore quite bright. The metallurgical laboratory contains one complete set of micro-photographical apparatus for testing and research work on steel and iron cast in the foundry. The accounting for labor and overhead is abased on a modification of modern machine rate method to suit the plant conditions.

The works specializes in the manufacture to order of special machinery for all industries, especially on mining, crushing, grinding, tile, clay, transmission, hoisting, and tank equipment. A sales office will soon be opened in Tientsin. The works is in charge of Mr. K. P. Hu, a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology. All sub-departments are under trained engineers. As the chief aim is to render service as a first class machine shop, quality equal to that of the best foreign makes will be aimed at. Several large orders, including one for the Pacific Alkali Co.'s modern plant at Tangku, have recently been put in hand.—*The Chinese Economic Bulletin.*

Chinese Conditions and American Policy

BY HAROLD S. QUIGLEY

The writer of this article, from 1921-23 was Professor of Political Science at Tsing Hua College, Peking. He is now Associate Professor of Political Science at the University of Minnesota.

COUNSELS of intervention in China have become more emphatic since the Washington Conference. Expressions of profound disgust with the failure of China to set her house in order have well-nigh replaced the familiar observations on the weather as a casual greeting between men in the street. From such observations it has been easy for Americans of paternalistic tendencies to pass to suggestions for assisting China, with or without her consent, to settle into a more regular republican stride.

Writing in November, 1923, in the *Chinese Students' Monthly*, Mr. J. A. L. Waddell asserted that: "what China requires today more than anything else is a broad-gauge, altruistic, unselfish but firm dictator, who would whip the discordant factions into line and repress all aggression and unwarranted local assumption of power by men of militarist tendencies." Since neither he nor any of his Chinese friends could suggest a Chinese for the task, Mr. Waddell volunteered the opinion that: "General Wood might be induced to devote what remains to him of life to the important undertaking of the rehabilitation of a worthy but unfortunate people like the Chinese nation."

Another line of action was equally frankly set forth by Mr. Charles Denby in the *North American Review* for March, 1924. He wrote: "The best plan would be to select the most acceptable strong man in China now in conflict with other strong men and help him, by moral and financial support, to overcome his rivals." Mr. Denby did not shrink from adding: "armed foreign guards should be admitted into the country" if needed to effectuate this "moral and financial" program.

Before the Round-Table on "Problems of Foreign Relationships with China" at Williamstown in August last, General William Crozier offered a similar plan. He proposed that foreigners should take over additionaal Chinese public services, such as the railways and, in part, the administration of justice. He instanced the great advantages that the British government had made available to the Indian native states and suggested an extension of the similar relationsnip which foreign control over the Chinese Maritime Customs and partial control over the Salt Gabelle had already created in China. Said General Crozier: "it might be very well worth while for some leader and his supporting group, and certainly worth while for China, to admit the degree of supervision which would be required to insure that reasonable conditions of decent government should be complied with."

Following the Lincheng incident in the spring of 1923 the proposal was made by the Diplomatic Body at Peking that the Chinese government should reorganize the railway police and that it should be officered by foreigners. This plan, which failed of success, had the energetic support of American commercial interests in China. More than this, it was strongly urged by certain leading American merchants that the strategic cities of China should be seized by foreign troops and that if necessary congress should be asked to increase the army for the purpose.

Contemporaneous with these evidences of a desire among certain classes of Americans to see their government undertake a more vigorous policy in China has been the appearance of a continuously less accommodating attitude on the part of the Chinese governments, central and provincial, and the Chinese people. This attitude is mainly the outgrowth of the Great War and the Russian Revolution. During the war the Chinese observed foreigners fighting each other in Chinese territory and learned that treaties with foreigners might be broken with impunity. After the war they were able to rid themselves of obligations to Germany and Austria which had formed and which still form articles of similar treaties with other powers. The influx of refugee Russians, many of them compelled to beg or steal or become prostitutes for a living, was a revelation to the Chinese, most of whom had never contemplated foreigners as anything but well-to-do and decent people. The reaction of contempt, if it particularly affected the Russians, could not but reach further, since to most Chinese a white man is not a Russian or an American or a Frenchman but a white man, just as to most Americans a yellow man is not a Chinese, a Japanese or a Korean but a yellow man. From these new experiences has arisen a new attitude, that of an uncompromising desire for equality with Western powers. This desire had been voiced before the war but it was then hardly more than a plank in the platform of the "Renaissance" or "Young China" party. Today it ramifies throughout Chinese society and throughout the whole country.

An editorial from the Peking *Ching Pao* reprinted in the *China Weekly Review* of August 2, 1924, typifies this spirit: "The Sino-German Agreement was concluded on the basis of equality. As equality will deal a blow to the so-called acquired rights of the imperialistic powers in this country some of them have protested, or reserved their right to protest, against certain points in the said Agreement. Such a thing cannot be tolerated by the Chinese people, who are now starting a movement for the abrogation of unequal treaties and agreements between China and the powers. This Agreement based on equality must be upheld by the Chinese....If the foreign powers believe that warnings and increase of troops will be able to suppress a Chinese national movement, they are supposing, wrongly, that the Chinese people of today were the Boxers of 1901. May we point out to them that our movement today is by no means anti-foreign or riotous in nature? If the diplomats of the foreign powers are keen-eyed enough to see into the heart of things, they will at once modify their China policy and correct their past mistakes by cancelling all unequal treaties forced on China. If they abandon their aggressive policy the Chinese people are ever ready to treat them with sincerity and cooperate with them. If, on the other hand, they warn us and send more troops to this country, we should welcome such action, because it would stimulate the whole nation to join the movement. Let the powers stop dreaming and remember the spirit of 1901 no longer exists in 1924; otherwise it needs no prophet to tell who will be the loser in the long run."

Chinese Nationalism Grows

It would seem that the unexpected has happened, that China has become nationalistic. Along with frequent editorial utterances of this sort one may place the recent manifesto of the *Kuomintang*, the only political party in China that has any claim to the name. It includes the statement that the central principle of the party is to establish an honest, efficient and democratic government and to secure the revision of existing treaty obligations with a view to restoring China to a status of international equality. The members of the national assembly at Peking have also shown themselves super-sensitive on matters affecting China's international status. On different occasions they have expressed themselves over the head of the foreign minister to foreign governments which they believed to be encroaching on China's rights. Still another vocal nationalistic group is the student community, which is likely to be more effective now that it is doing more thinking and less talking. Finally there is the astute diplomacy of Dr. V. K. Wellington Koo. Whether he has had the stronger or the weaker side he has uniformly, as foreign minister, in such matters as the Coltman case, the Lincheng affair, the Gold Franc case and the matter of the Russian legation, sought to interpret the treaties with considered attention to every opening for the creation of new precedents favorable to China. There has been little of the conciliatory note in the extremely clever negotiating of Dr. Koo.

It is paradoxical that while Chinese nationalism glows ever more brightly the state appears to be disintegrating. With the overthrow of the monarchy in 1911 China passed into an era of militarism, due to the fact that in the absence of the recognized civil power the men who were accustomed to military action and who could secure military support were able easily to usurp the functions of government. The civilian classes, principally the old mandarins and the gentry from whom they were drawn, put up a feeble protest, represented in the efforts of the national and provincial assemblies to substantiate their place in the state. "Young China" talked and wrote and paraded without effect upon the immedate tendencies of events. These tendencies were strengthened by the death of the only "strong man" that China has had under the republic, Yuan Shih-k'ai. He, to be sure, had encouraged the military men against the civilians, but he also had kept the former in line with the national government. After his death the presidents were unable to command a similar loyalty.

Instead the provincial military dictators, the *tuchuns*, became in fact autonomous, reverting to the vice regal status under the empire, with this fundamental difference, that

whereas the imperial viceroys had willingly acknowledged their dependence upon Peking, the republican governors denied such dependence and declared that they would rule their own areas in name and in fact. To assure themselves in this and a city they recruited large armies and formed alliances with neighboring *tuchuns*. This policy required heavy financing, which involved the appropriation of provincial revenues to the exclusion of the former contributions to the support of Peking; not only that but the confiscation where possible of revenues belonging to the national government, such as the salt revenue and that obtained from the national railways. For a time the national government subsisted in luxury upon such rich sources as the Nishihara loans, nominally made, to the extent of $150,000,000 gold, for railway building but actually spent in ways that leave no traces upon the record of China's industrial development. There was even something left over to contribute as hush-money to the *tuchuns*. Thus instead of resisting the break-up of the country, Peking's corrupt officials helped along the process.

The result has been that the national government has grown steadily weaker until it has become little more than an appanage of the most powerful military clique. The men who have until the last *coup* been in control of the central government since 1922 have believed that they could hold on most effectively if they did not wait to be attacked by other factions but carried the war to them. They have sought to unify China by military methods. The struggle near Shanghai was a phase of the program of unification by force. Recently another phase occurred in the vast province of Szechuan. Successful in both of these Marshal Wu Pei-fu was attempting the same program against Marshal Chang Tso-lin, Super-*Tuchun* of Manchuria, when his former triumvir, General Feng Yu-hsiang, the "Christian" general, seized control in Peking, compelled the President to stop the war by mandate and to cashier Marshal Wu, and then ordered the President himself out of his dearly purchased chair. No one who has observed Chinese politics for any length of time is surprised that this schism occurred in the ranks of the Chihli military clique. It may be set bown dogmatcally that where each general is playing for his own hand and alliances are purely opportunistic no single element is likely to prevail over all China.

One Method of Unification

The alternative to Marshal Wu's method of unification is the plan of a conference among the various military leaders, most of whom are provincial or super-governors, with the object of arriving at osme *modus vivendi* by which each might be assured of autonomy within his own sphere in return for his promise to leave other provinces alone. Armies might then be reduced, revenues applied to education, sanitation and other public-welfare functions, and economic development be fostered, with the aid of foreign capital. This idea has been mooted a number of times during the last decade but suspicion of one another has prevented the *tuchuns* from meeting around the council table. The present situation appears to be the most favorable to a fair trial of provincial autonomy that has been afforded under the republic. Each of the three men who may be considered jointly responsible for the overthrow of Wu Pei-fu, Tuan Ch'i-jui, Chang Tso-lin and Feng Yu-hsiang, have declared themselves publicly as supporters of larger provincial powers and strongly opposed to the idea of unification by force. It may well prove that their self-sacrificial mien was but the sheepskin covering the wolf but it seems at least equally probable that they are sponsoring a policy that to their minds accords with Chinese conditions.

If it be true that the preferable avenue of development is one of agreement rather than of "blood and iron" it appears to follow logically that any such plan of American action as those suggested by Mr. Waddell, Mr. Denby or General Crozier would tend not to strengthen China but to weaken her. Even leaving on one side the greater physical problem, in itself a tremendous obstacle, China is not, from the point of view of social inertia, to be placed in a class with Haiti or Nicaragua or Mexico, or even India. She has well-developed institutions which have enabled her in the past to conquer her conquerors. Against them military methods are powerless. They may be disregarded temporarily but they will reassert themselves when the pressure is removed. They will not alter in a day or a year but will pass through a gradual evolution which will be affected considerably by foreign influences. The Chinese social organization is a tough fabric, capable of much wear and tear. Further than that, it is an organization that differs greatly from any in the West and is, therefore, best left to the Chinese themselves to modify. *Tuchuns* and "squeezing" officials are bad but until they nauseate the Chinese stomach they will not be thrown off. For foreigners to exalt one *tuchun* above the rest would be to assist in postponing the development of genuine, spontaneous democracy.

To strengthen China it is essential that the actual forces in her social and political evolution should be recognized and assisted to work to her advantage. Instead of setting it up as an axiom that before anything good can come out of China she must have a strong central government it, should be recognized that she cannot have a strong central government for a long time to come and that the next best thing is to have strong provincial governments, with as much cooperation between them as can be secured. At the same time it should be clear that we desire to see China hold together and develop national strength. What America and others should not do was well stated at Williamstown recently by Admiral William W. Phelps: "Much of the trouble now with China is due to the "butting-in" of the powers. The best thing that the powers can do to assist the Chinese in working out these problems is to stop 'butting-in.' Let the Chinese solve their own problems. Americans must make it clear that under no circumstances are we going to have anything to do with their interior military matters or domestic life."

Admiral Phelps was concerned at that point with the negative part of our program. He did not, however, stop with that. Speaking with the authority of experience as commander of the Yangtsze patrol, he said further: 'I would like to see the United States take the initiative at the appropriate time to revise some of the treaties in favor of China, which now stands at a disadvantage with the other powers." In taking this stand the Admiral revealed a largeness of view capable of overlooking the pin-pricks of diplomatic exchanges and the rantings of parliamentarians who cover their peculations with a smoke-screen of patriotic fervor.

It is anything but helpful to an American policy of moral suasion and protection that the Chinese should have suddenly embarked upon a program of nationalism. Yet this is what American example and American teaching have set before the Chinese as the natural and only way to salvation. Chinese nationalism is more outspoken against foreign "encroachments" than against domestic militarism and corruption, but it is awake to the latter and seeking ways to end them. Its power against them would be increased by success in the effort to raise China's international status, since no government can be strong while it is open to the charge of fetching and carrying for the foreigner.

Two Major Changes Required

The two major changes desired in the general treaty relations of China with the powers are a return to customs autonomy and the abolition of extraterritorial rights. In regard to the first change the effectual obstacle is the fact that the larger part of the customs revenue is mortgaged in security for foreign loans. Undoubtedly the original justification for foreign supervision of the maritime Customs service—inequality of treatment, lack of business methods, and "graft"—would not be put forward now, although there is no possibility that a purely Chinese customs service could for many years rival that built up by Sir Robert Hart. It is probable that if the service were returned to the Chinese they would continue, as they have with the recently-returned postal administration, to employ foreign assistance. The thing to be anticipated is not that the service would be badly administered but that the funds would be squandered by the military governments. It is doubtful whether foreign governments would be justified, against the will of the Chinese liberals, in retaining supervision of the customs beyond the periods of the loans at present secured upon the customs revenues. If foreign bankers feel that they cannot make loans except upon the security of foreign-supervised revenue services it is for the Chinese, without constraint, to make the choice.

In the matter of abolishing extraterritorial jurisdiction, the United States is very properly lending its influence toward the preliminary stage of investigation provided for at the Washington Conference. The Chinese deserve encouragement for the genuine effort they have made to revise their law and procedure, to build better prisons and to establish an independent and educated judiciary. Although the experience of the Russians, Germans and other nationals who have given up or been deprived of their consular courts in China, is very limited, the testimony of the German legation in Peking to the writer was that the Chinese government has intervened in cases affecting Germans to instruct the court concerning German practice in analogous cases and to require it to follow that practice. If the Russians have been more harshly treated one may suggest that the situation in the Chinese Eastern Railway zone has been one not calculated to inspire the Chinese with any great love or respect for the Russians, having been without diplomatic status, have been in a very unfavorable position from which to protest against the treatment of their nationals.

In 1918 the American government indicated its desire that American bankers should resume cooperation with British, French and Japanese bankers, broken off in 1913, thereby expressing its recognition of the protection thus to be secured for the policy of the Open Door and for the territorial and administrative integrity of China. The reconstructed Consortium is willing to export capital to that country provided it can secure its loans upon the customs and obtain large powers of control over their expenditure. Thus the organization of the Consortium has on the one hand intensified the foreign interest, and particularly the American interest, in retaining and extending the treaty rights of foreigners and on the other it has intensified the opposition and the apprehension of the Chinese who, naturally, feel that a combination of lending powers is more dangerous to their independence in the same degree that it is more harmonious within itself.

No Middle Ground to Compromise

Here we have a dilemma in which the part which the United States is playing, granted its legitimacy from the investment standpoint and the absolute good faith of the government, is tending to raise a barrier of resentment and suspicion between Chinese and Americans which is not the less difficult to surmount because it is built upon fears rather than upon facts. Finance and politics mix satisfactorily only when the parties are equal and feel mutually advantaged. Since the American financiers feel that the Chinese politicians and militarists cannot be trusted while the Chinese feel that the terms of the financiers at least prolong their period of wardship there appears, after years of futile negotiation, to be no middle ground of compromise.

It would constitute a departure from American policy in China that is too absurd to contemplate to adopt a plan of creating and sustaining a central government in order to furnish an outlet for the funds of the Consortium. The alternative of giving moral encouragement toward constitutional development and of stimulating confidence by fair treatment, which has been very well maintained in the frank utterances of Dr. Schurman, if it appears too dilatory a method, has commended itself to Americans and has sustained cordial relations with the Chinese. A change to a policy of intervention would mean the obliteration of those marks of distinction that have established Americans in the confidence of the Chinese.

In the era of provincial autonomy that seems to lie before China it may be that a central government will appear, composed by agreement among Chinese leaders, which will be more amenable to foreign loan terms and that will create confidence among foreign bankers, enabling them to lighten their terms. Other outlets will be provided within the provinces and by private borrowers. Arrangements for the financing of the country will accommodate themselves to conditions. Recent loans appear to indicate that Americans as well as other investors have accepted this solution of the dilemma. It is to be hoped that the Consortium will be able to adapt itself to the conditions that exist, in order that the main purpose of its reorganization, the protection of China, may be served.

Industrial Notes

The growing importance of automobile financing is indicated in the announcement in New York recently of the formation of the Industrial Acceptance Corporation, with a capital of $6,750,000 to handle the business of Studebaker dealers. The new company, which began business January 1, will be international in scope and operate as an affiliation of the Industrial Finance Corporation, which during the past five years has handled this business for Studebaker dealers, along with its other activities.

According to *Commerce Reports* business conditions in China continue to be affected by the uncertain political situation, but that a gradual return of confidence is apparent and trade is slowly recovering. The machinery trade is somewhat improved, recent orders of American cotton-mill equipment having totaled $G. 250,000. Some improvement in the sale of automobiles is also noted on the local market. A general improvement in trade condition in the Hongkong-Canton district is reported. The majority of the native shops in Canton, which were closed following the fighting, have now reopened and imports of foreign sundries are increasing rapidly. Conditions are more favorable in Hankow and improvement in the exports to the United States is also noted.

Blue Trains and Bandits

This article was contributed to the London Times several months ago by its Peking correspondent, but is reprinted here from the Living Age, Boston.

THE story of the Blue Train is not only entertaining in itself but highly instructive of things as they are in China at the present time. It provides us with a peep into the mentality of the Chinese brother as well as an illustration of the temptations which beset the Occidental in this Oriental land. It epitomizes the principle of the Open Door, within which all may enter who sufficiently tip the porter. It explains how the Chinese react to misrule, and describes how the foreigner behaves when transfixed upon the horns of dilemma. It is at once a tragedy and a comedy, a huge joke and a succession of melancholy facts.

Let us imagine an American purveyor of railway rolling stock close in confab with a stout Chinese who controls the destinies of one of China's trunk lines. The one is a seller, the other a potential buyer. The seller shows pictures, extols his goods, and quotes soaring prices. The buyer marvels, waxes enthusiastic, and is almost convinced.

The seller departs to his own land rejoicing because of the good seed well sown. He leaves his affairs in the hands of experienced agents, a long-established British firm in Tientsin. The agents wait patiently, and in due time the potential buyer gives the order. It is an order for five complete trains, enameled royal blue and picked out with gold. Ten vehicles in each, sleeping-cars of steel, gorgeously outfitted in the first class, handsomely in the second class, and comfortably in the third class. Never since China began her history in the year 4000 B. C. have there been *wagons-lits* for the coolie folk, so the Director-General had reason for pluming himself on a democratic stroke appropriate to a suckling Republic. In all, fifty vehicles, averaging in price $100,000 Mexican each; say, £600,000 for the lot.

Now manufacturers are notoriously of a perverse generation, but wise withal. They refuse to be caught napping. Thus, when the agents rapturously cable the good news about the Blue Trains they do not hastily proceed with the work. They reply guardedly to the effect that there is nothing doing wihtout the cash. Whereupon the agents approach the railway administration on the point of payment, and find themselves put off. Can't find ready money on such a scale—time enough to talk of payment when the goods materialize. But this is ever the Chinese way, and the agents get themselves to the great banks of the Far East, of whom they are trusted clients. Fat business is being held up for lack of a little accommodation. The railway is a big and profitable concern, showing a large annual surplus, and its obligations have always been met. It does not prove difficult to induce the bank to establish a credit authorizing the manfacturers to draw on the agents on production of the documents.

The Blue Coaches Arrive

In the fullness of time the goods are shipped and the manufacturers draw the price. Then the great consignment arrives, and the bills are presented to the agents, who of course do not keep half a million sterling in their petty cash. They apply to the railway, which meantime has been divided by the militarists and the revenue halved. The railway has not a penny with which to bless itself, and the idea of paying for the Blue Trains drives the Director-General into hysterics. So the agents go back to the bank and explain the painful circumstances, which of course are known to all the world. Meanwhile the Blue Trains are turning green and mouldy on the quays of Shanghai. So the inevitable happens, and the bank gives delivery in order that the trains may run and earn something rather than rot in idleness.

And so the Blue Trains are put to work between the Yangtze and the capital, enormously to the surprise of the globe-trotters bound for Peking, who imagined railway traveling in China was like caravaning in the desert, and cannot understand the luxury into which they have unexpectedly strayed. To foreign dwellers in the land the Blue Trains are like a dream, in which the white-caparisoned carboys are fairies at their service. The dream has its bad side, for those who elected to travel in such glory have to pay fifty per cent extra for their tickets.

The scene changes. A wild part of Shantung, barren hill, scanty population. It is a peculiar area, the borderland where several provinces meet, and since time immemorial the haunt of robbers. In the distance are rich and populous plains which it is profitable to raid for the goods of this life and for the swollen landowners and shopkeepers who will be ransomed, and for the young concubines and good-looking daughters and little children whose relations

will gladly pay the price for recovery. The business is easy and profitable, and the risks small. The authorities are lax, nay, possibly, interested in the results. If the troops come they can be bought off. If not, self defense is easy in the inaccessible mountain-tops; while if the hunt becomes too pressing it is simple to skip over the frontier into another province, where the writ of the neighboring authorities does not run. But that seldom becomes necessary, because the whole countryside is either terrorized or in league. The information that might lead to capture is never available, and anyhow, in times of peril, the robber can strip off his telltale arms and in a twinkling be the honest farmer.

Into this region came the Blue Trains, hurtling back and forth between Peking—the seat of the mighty—and Shanghai—the abode of untold wealth. Anyone might see at the stations the richness of the interior of these heavenly colored vehicles, the high-browed foreigners traveling in them, and the numbers of the silk-gowned, who connote money by the bushel. It happened about then that the provincial troops were busy on the trail of the local bandits and rather hampering their movements. The soldiers had had no pay for eighteen months, and no doubt it suited them to put some reality into the chase in the expectation of sharing the accumulated loot. The bandits were reported to be getting anxious about the future, and the common thought is that they conceived the brilliant idea of sacking one of the Blue Trains for its riches and of kidnapping the foreign passengers, in order to secure a weapon against the troops who harassed them.

Bandits also Interested in Blue Trains

Their plans were carefully laid. We hear that they inquired from the railway workmen how the fish-plates could be removed and the rails loosened. When, one night, the Blue Train came along, the engine-driver at a certain point slowed down, whereupon the bandits opened a heavy fusillade. The engine ran over a damaged part of the line, but was not derailed, although the tender behind was and fell over on its side. The whole train came to a standstill, and then the abominable work began. To the accompaniment of the firing and the yelling, the plateglass windows and the gilt-edged doors were smashed with stones and riflebutts, and the terror-stricken passengers invaded by gangs of filthy beasts whose trick is to look devilish in order to frighten.

The story of the scene of robbery and the brutal marching of unclad and barefooted people over the stones into the hills has already been told. Some of those who have been through it and have since returned will never forget the experience, or be the same in health or spirits again. One poor man, a British subject of foreign birth, was killed. One elderly man may lose his life as a consequence of the hardships endured. What the Chinese prisoners have suffered has been left out of the tale, but we know that five were shot dead because they were slow to carry out some petty order of their captors.

The deed has created a great commotion in foreign dovecotes, as well it may, for if this sort of outrage goes unpunished there will be more to follow, and in the end the foreigner will not be able to live in the land at all. The Diplomatic Body, composed of the envoys plenipotentiary of all the Powers on the earth except Liberia, took up the matter strongly, and demanded of the government that all of the captives should be released by the next Wednesday, failing which an additional indemnity would be imposed for each day's delay. The Ministers whose nationals had been kidnapped addressed themselves personally and forcefully to the Premier.

But many are woefully dissatisfied with the steps taken. The dispatch to the scene of foreign troops, even of the volunteer companies from Shanghai and Tientsin, was fiercely advocated, while in one quarter it was announced that a file of foreign soldiers ought to have been sent to the provincial capital of Chihli to arrest the Field-Marshal Tsao Kun, as being the principal officer responsible.

But we are faced in this country with facts that cannot be overlooked. For instance, as a result of the Washington Conference all the interested Powers agreed to refrain from intervention in the internal affairs of China. Again, there are not enough foreign troops here to permit of the sending of armed detachments into the interior. While to attempt arresting a general in his own yamen, surrounded by two divisions of his own troops, is too Gilbertian to be considered.

Nevertheless, it is, the case that foreigners everywhere in the interior are seriously disturbed and anxious about their property, their women, and their children. China is overflowing with undisciplined troops who have no respect for defenseless civilians, whether native or foreign. Nearly every province is infested by hordes of brigands, who loot, burn, and murder almost without interference. The troops are practically unpaid and they are known to supply the brigands with arms and ammunition. A great proportion of the brigands are disbanded soldiers. A considerable proportion of the troops are bandits who have been incorporated in the regular forces in order to put a stop to their depredations.

It is impossible to overpaint the situation, or to close our eyes to the certainty that the outrage on the Blue Train will encourage the bandits everywhere else in China to similar attacks on foreigners. Nothing short of international action of a decided character will serve to restore the respect for foreigners established by the Boxer Expedition and maintained until the rise of the militarism which has destroyed all responsible authority in this country.

Effect of U. S. Immigration Bill on Chinese Students

BY CHAO YING SHILL

From the Chinese Students Monthly

MOST of us, if not all, have discussed, upon enquiry from our American friends, the merits or demerits of the Immigration Bill of May 26, 1924. We would either say that Congress acted very childishly in passing the Japanese Exclusion clause of the Bill or sympathize with the position taken by the American Legion, and give vent to the pent up hatred for Japan by joining the chorus of "they excluded the Chinese and Koreans, why not turn their own joke on them?" Few realize that the Bill was not a Japanese Exclusion Act. We ourselves are involved in its consequences just as intimately as our neighbors are. What we did was to shovel the snow in front of our neighbor's house and leave our own porch laden with the drift of the terrible storm. The Bill contains provisions which affect us very directly as Chinese students studying in the United States. Unless we understand clearly the meaning of these provisions, we may very soon get into trouble without knowing where the blame lies.

Where the Bill Pricks

The Bill excluded from the qualifications of immigrants all *aliens ineligible to citizenship*, with certain specific exceptions. According to Section 2169 of the Revised Statutes, only *Free white persons* are eligible for naturalization. The word free has lost its significance now, since the issue was fought out in an armed conflict between the sections of the United States. The question now devolves upon the interpretation of who are and who are not *white persons*. Cases have come up before the courts of the United States testing the meaning of these two words. In *In re Ah Yup* (1) tried in 1878, it was decided that a Chinese was not a white person and therefore not eligible to citizenship. Many other cases have come up since that time confirming the interpretation given by this decision. (2) In *Ozawa v United States* (3) decided in November, 1922, a Japanese was declared not eligible to naturalization because he was not a Caucasian in race, and *ergo* not a white person. The reasoning was very ably appealed to by the Counsel for *Bhgat Singh Thind* (4) whose case was decided on February 19, 1923. Thind is a high cast Hindu born in Punjab and ethnologically is a Caucasian. It seemed for a while that the Court, because of the reasoning in the previous case, would have to grant Third qualification for naturalization. But the Court again said no. It maintained that "a person of the Caucasian race" should not be interpreted according to the scientific method of classification. It should be taken as "that word is popularly understood." With the case of Thind, Hindus are also included in the class of persons ineligible to citizenship. So far as test cases go, the Courts have only rendered decisions with regard to these three races of Orientals. It might not be far from the truth to assume that if Malaysians, Filipinos and Anamese had applied for naturalization, the Court would have followed the same line of decisions. From this analysis, it is evident that the Japanese are not the only people excluded under this Bill. As the Memorandum of V. S. McClatchy of California to the U. S. Senate well said: "The measure is not discriminatory against Japan, for it applies to half the population of the globe, and the Japanese constitute not more than 7 or 8 per cent of those affected." The spirit of the law was expressed by the Fifth National Convention of the American Legion. One of their resolutions declared that "a restriction be placed thereupon in a manner that will lead to immigration only from nations

having ideals kindred to those of the American people." The Bill, so far as it applied to Orientals, was intended to exclude all Orientals and not merely Japanese.

Right of Exclusion in International Law

Without going into an extended discussion of the legal issue involved, it may be said that the principle of law was quite clearly stated by Justice Gray in *Nashimura Ekiu v United States*. (5) In this case, it was laid down that "every sovereign nation has the power, as inherent in sovereignty, and essential to self-preservation, to forbid the entrance of foreigners within its dominions. . ." There seems to be little question regarding the law involved even when we bear the "Gentlemen's Agreement" in mind. It is subject of national discretion. If there is any blame at all, it may be directed only on the ground of comity and good grace and not on law.

Who are Immigarnts?

The law provides for certain of people who are immigrants to whom the law applies and others who are not immigrants and therefore not amenable to laws governing immigration. People who are not considered as immigrants are (1) All government officials together with their families, their attendants, their servants and their employees; (2) All tourists who sojourn temporarily in the United States for business or for pleasure; (3) All aliens who pass the United States in continuous transit to some other country; (4) A *bona fide* seaman seeking to enter the U. S. solely in the pursuit of his calling; and (5) all aliens who come in solely to carry on trade under a treaty of Amity and Commerce. These classes of people are not subject to specific immigration laws except those governing passports and vises.

Exceptions to the Exclusion Clause

Besides the classes mentioned above, there are certain classes of people who are admitted in spite of their not being free white persons. These include (1) immigrants previously admitted to the United States who are returning from a temporary visit for not more than a year abroad; (2) immigrants who continuously for at least two years immediately preceding the time of their application for admission into the United States, have been ministers of any religious denomination, or professor of a college, academy, seminary or university, together with their wives and unmarried children under 18 years of age; (3) students of at least 15 years of age. The conditions imposed on the students are numerous, and it is upon these that I propose to call your attention to.

Approval of The Secretary of Labor

The students admitted under this law must study "at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary of Labor." Just how much mischief this provision will mean, everybody who had some experience at the choice of colleges and the transfer of schools will be able to appreciate. It will mean that if he finds that the school that he is registered in proves in some way unsatisfactory and desires to change the institution of learning, he has first to secure the approval of the Secretary of Labor. Furthemore, the institution chosen will not be approved if it had not, previous to this, signed a written promise to fulfil the new obligations created under the Law. Whatever may be the academic standing of a school if it had not performed every letter of this requirement, will not be open to a Chinese student.

15 Years is the Minimum Age

A Chinese student desiring to come over must be at least 15 years of age. There are comparatively few cases where a Chinese will want to come over for an American training before he is 15 years of age; nor do we think it wise for any one to do so. But it is conceivable that one who is ambitious along linguistic lines might want to come over at a very youthful age when his chance of mastering the language is greatest. Such a person, in the strict application of the law, will not be granted entry.

Duty of The Institution to Report Conditions

The institution in which a Chinese student pursues his studies "shall have agreed to report to the Secretary of Labor the termination of attendance of each immigrant student, and if any such institution of learning fails to make such reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn." The College must inform the Secretary of Labor who have graduated and left the institution at stated periods of time, so that the Department of Labor can check up the status of immigrant students. It also makes it the duty of the students to see to it that their conditions are reported. In absence of such reports, the Department will withdraw its approval and the student will be subject to deportation.

Deportation After Graduation

Upon graduation from the college that he is registered in a Chinese student is expected to leave the country at once, unless he can take on some other character permissible under the law as stated in a foregoing paragraph. He is not allowed to go into a factory for practice work for any length of time after graduation. That, according to the letter of the law, would not constitute the proper activities of a student and it would not come under any of the other exempted classes. Here comes the whole dilemma. The United States expressed her sincere desire to help China by opening the doors of her institutions of learing to Chinese youths. In technical training, she has often, if not always, emphasized the importance for engineering students of having practical experience. She made a generous exhibition of abstract sympathies. When it comes to working out of some practical application for her expressions of sympathy, she, by law, declared that she would not tolerate the possibility of such a thing as practical experience. The student, the day he leaves college, is to be shipped back. He is no longer an alien tolerated under the immigration law of the land.

The Danger of The Law

The danger of the law lies in its enforcement. The embarrassment caused by the application of certain phases of the law has already been exasperating. Whether the law will be retroactive on those students who came here before the passage of the law or not is another question which even the executive department of the government will not be able to answer. The danger of its string lies, in its most poisonous form, in the fact that it is capable of judicial application. A particular case, and the writer is cognizant of many such cases existing to-day, may arise whereby an American citizen may derive advantages by having a Chinese rival who is no longer in college got rid of. A case could be presented to the Federal Court and by judicial interpretation, the chance for getting practical experience by working in an industrial plant would be deprived of. It is because of this law that Chinese students working for practical knowledge should, in the future, be more careful in the way they treat their fellow workers. Our hope is with the non-application of the letter of the law. A responsible official of the State Department, in a recent interview with the writer, declared that they have done their utmost to soften the effects of the law. It will be pretty rough for a time to come. When the dust of the storm has settled down, a working compromise might be reached at, whereby the intent of opening her universities to Chinese students will not be defeated. But, should the Department of Labor choose to enforce the letter of law, even diplomatic supplications will not be able to restore some of the privileges that we are now enjoying. (See footnotes)

Trade Inquiries

E. F. Richard & Co., Bremen, have for export iron and steel goods, hardware, tools, machinery, glass, paper and musical instruments. They wish to import from China tungsten, bismuth, molybdenum, realgar and antimony ores, also oil seeds.

Baldwin & Heap, Ltd., Burnley, England, makers of hoists, engines, pumps and patent dyeing and bleaching machinery, wish to come in touch with buyers of textile machinery in China.

Alberto Belenguer, Plaza Sta. Cruz, 7, Valencia, Spain, wish to be put in touch with exporters of groundnut kernels,

The Crucible and Five Brick Ideal, Wezep, Holland, would like to secure representatives in Shanghai and elsewhere in China for the sale of smelting crucibles and fire bricks.

Armstrong, Barratt and Company, 111 Birks Building, Vancouver, B. C., would like to get in touch with manufacturers of egg yoke powder.

---

[1] 5 Sawyer 155.

[2] Vide In re Saito 62 Fed. Rep. 126
In re Nian 21 Pacific (Utah) 993
In re Kumagai 163 Fed. Rep. 922
In re Yamashita 30 Wash. 234
n re Mozumdar 207 Fed. Rep. 115

[3] Am. Journal of International Law, 19 23.

[4] 257 Fed. Rep. 209, 211-212

[5] 142 U. S. 651

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED LOAN SERVICE

STATEMENT SHOWING LIABILITY FOR YEAR 1924 AND HOW FAR THIS LIABILITY HAS BEEN MET.

1st January, 1924: Outstanding bonds and coupons at call, i.e. due but not yet presented for payment:—

Coupons at call	$ 1,159,619.32	
Bonds at call	$ 1,738,082.89	
		$ 2,897,702.21

Loan Service, 1924:

(a) Drawings due in 1923 but deferred owing to lack of funds till 1924:

Date. 1924		Loan.	Drawing No.	Coupon No.	Redemption. $	Interest. $	
May	2	8% Military	6th (due 2. Aug. '23)		850,000.00		
		3 months overdue Interest				17,000.00	
„	31	7% Consolidated	3rd („ 31. „ „)		680,000.00		
		3 months overdue Interest				11,900.00	
Sept.	30	9th Year	6th „ 30. „ „)		4,797,200.00		
Dec.	1	6% Consolidated	3rd („ 1. „ „)		2,719,611.00		
					9,046,811.00	28,900.00	$ 9,075,711.00

(b) Amounts due for Redemption and Interest during 1924 according to schedule of Ministry of Finance.

Feb.	2	8% Military	nil.	24th	nil.	70,846.00	
„	28	7% Consolidated	nil.	6th	nil.	428,400.00	
Mar.	31	9th Year	7th	7th	5,000,000.00	1,079,577 00	
„	31	5th Year	nil.	16th	nil.	562,727.70	
June	1	6% Consolidated	nil.	7th	nil.	1,468,590.18	
„	30	7th Year	nil.	13th	nil.	1,350,000.00	
Aug.	2	8% Military	7th	25th	850,000.00	36,846.00	
„	31	7% Consolidated	4th	7th	680,000.00	404,600.00	
Sept.	30	9th Year	8th	8th	5,000,000.00	1,079,577.00	
„	30	5th Year	nil.	17th	nil.	562,727.70	
Dec.	1	6% Consolidated	4th	8th	2,719,611.00	1,468,590.18	
„	31	7th Year	nil.	14th	nil.	1,350,000.00	
					14,249,611.00	9,862,481.76	$ 24,112,092.76
						Total Liability to be met	$ 36,085,505.97

This liability has been covered in part as follows:

Total receipts during year including cash balance carried over from 1923 (Vide Cash Staetment Table I)	$ 21,927,095.75	
Part provision for obligation due in 1925 included in balance carried over at end of 1924	$ 91,200.78	$ 21,835,894.97
Total Loan Service obligation in arrears being total Redemption due in 1924 according to Loan schedule as shown under (b).		$ 14,249,611.00

Note:—From the above it will be observed that redemption payments are now according to Loan schedule one ful year in arrears.

National Consolidated Debt Office,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, January 13th, 1915,

(Signed) F. A. Aglen,
Inspector General of Customs,

TABLE I

NATIONAL CONSOLIDATED LOAN SERVICE: STATEMENT FOR THE YEAR 1924

Cash Statement for year 1924

RECEIPTS

Cash Balance in Loan Service Bank Accounts at beginning of year, including $2,897,702.21 liability for payment of interest coupons and drawn bonds due but not yet presented for payment	$ 2,918,127.05
From Inspector General of Customs: Appropriation from Customs 1923 and 1924 Revenue surplus for Consolidated Loans Service Sinking Fund	*$18,446,241.00
From Inspector General of Customs: Appropriation from I. G. National Loans Interest Account (German Indemnity, 3rd and 4th Year Loan Interest funds) for 17th Coupons of 5th Year Loan	562,727.70
Total Receipts	$ 21,927,095.75

*includes $4,025,082.56 from 1923 Revenue surplus.

PAYMENTS

Loan Service Banks:		
Interest coupons cashed during year	$ 10,064,609.46	
Drawn bonds redeemed during year	$ 10,120,482.11	
		$20,185,091.57
Cash Balance in Loan Service Banks on 31st December, 1924		$ 1,742,004.18
Total		$21,927,095.75

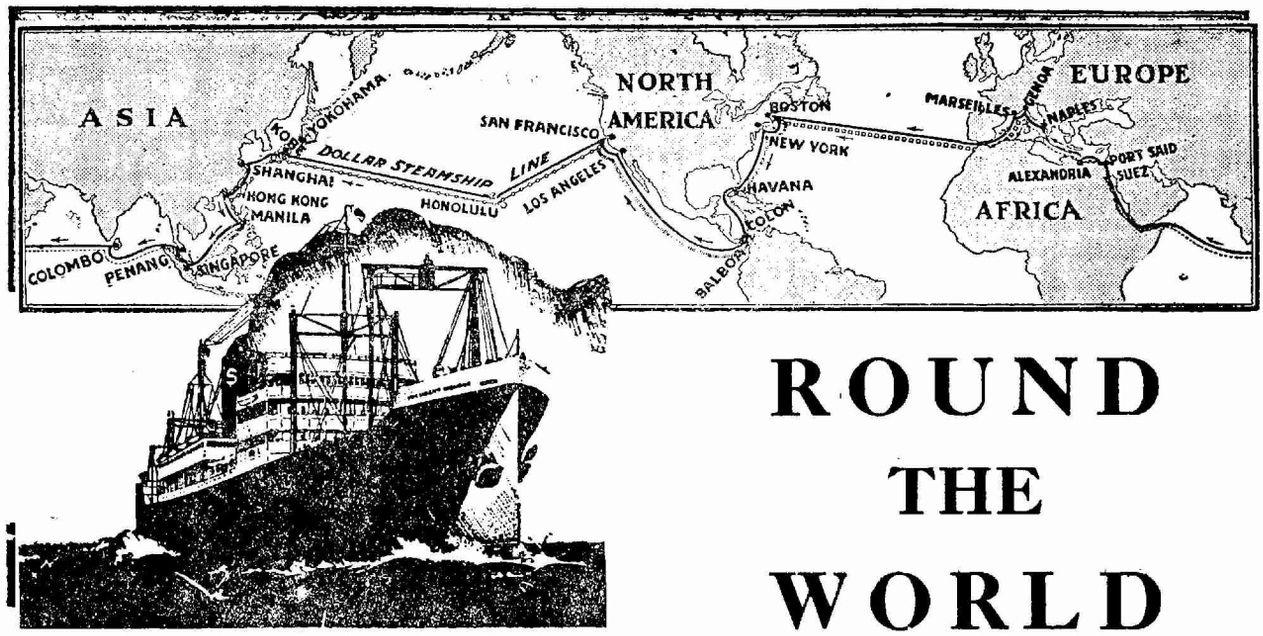
Note:

The above balance covers the following liability.

(a) Interest coupons due up to and including 31st December, 1924, but not yet paid	$	992,419.22
(b) Bonds drawn previous to 31st December, 1924, but not yet redeemed	$	668,723.93
		$ 1,661,143.15

National Consolidated Debt Office,
Inspectorate General of Customs,
Peking, January 13th, 1925.

(Signed) F. A. Aglen
Inspector General of Customs.



ROUND THE WORLD

PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE

FORTNIGHTLY SAILINGS

President Liners

These President Liners provide every Comfort and Convenience for Passengers. All Cabins are equipped with hot and cold running water, and many have private tub or shower baths attached which may be secured at a small premium. Electric fans, individual beds, not the old-fashioned berths, electric berth lamps, of most modern type are features of every cabin.

These splendid steamers are noted for their Service and Cuisine. A well trained crew of Chinese cabin and saloon stewards provide prompt and efficient service under the direction of the Ship's officers. American orchestras playing the best of musical selections are a special feature.

All President Liners use Fuel Oil for steaming and cooking. This means cleanliness aboard—no smoke, no cinders, no coal dust, none of the the noise and dirt of coaling.

	Leaves Shanghai	Arrives Marseilles	Arrive Boston	Arrives New York
President Adams	Feb. 27	Apr. 8	Apr. 20	Apr. 23
President Garfield	Mar. 13	Apr. 22	May 4	May 7
President Monroe	Apr. 10	May 20	June 1	June 4
President Harrison	Apr. 24	June 3	June 15	June 18
President Van Buren	May 8	June 17	June 29	July 2
President Hayes	May 22	July 1	July 13	July 16

Sailing every two weeks from Shanghai for Hongkong, Manila, Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, Port Said, Alexandria, Naples, Genoa, Marseilles, Boston, New York, Havana, Colon, Balboa, Los Angeles, San Francisco, Honolulu, Kobe.

Likewise, they provide a fast, dependable freight service to important world ports.

Ask us for complete information relative to sailings, rates, etc.

DOLLAR STEAMSHIP LINE

SHANGHAI

Freight Office
Robert Dollar Building
Central 6371-2-3-4-5

Passenger Office
Cor. Nanking & Kiangsi Roads
Central 6373

31-333

Canton Christian College Alumni in New York

THE ALUMNI OF THE COLLEGE AT DINNER

The spirit of the Canton Christian College was exemplified in the annual reception, smoker, dinner and dance in New York during the Christmas holiday week. The annual reunion banquet was held at the Hotel Astor, New York, on Tuesday, December 29, and was attended by a hundred, including many American friends of the College. The toastmaster was Ting Tsz Ko, and the speakers were: Hon. Herbert Parsons, Dr. James M. Henry, W. Henry Grant, Rev. Robert F. Fitch and Katt Chiu Wong. The committee responsible for making all arrangements comprised George K. F. Chu, Katt Shau Feng, Lo Naam Lau, Ting Tsz Kao, Ping H. Lui, Katt Chiu Wong and Chung Yung Yeung.

American friends of this excellent educational institution are making a special effort to raise funds to help forward the work. About two-thirds of the total budget comes from Chinese sources, and it is hoped that the American quota will each at least $100,000. The New York office of this institution is at 18 East 41st Street.

Radio Corporation Growth Unusual

(From the Wall Street Journal)

Note: The Radio Corporation of America, in association with Federal Telegraph Company of Delaware, is interested in the radio field in China, having contracted for such construction on behalf of the Chinese government.

JUST three months ago the Radio Corporation of America common shares of which there are 1,500,000 authorized and 1,155,400 issued, sold at 26⅝ which was when they were listed. Recently they sold at 77¾, an advance of 50⅞ points, or a market valuation of nearly $90,000,000 compared with $31,000,000 just three months ago. Assuming that the General Electric, Westinghouse and United Fruit have not disposed of their holdings as of a year ago and it is understood that they have not done so, they own an aggregate of 762,000 shares of the Radio Corp, common stock which includes 375,000 for General Electric, 333,000 Westinghouse and 53,000 United Fruit.

The American Telephone & Telegraph Co. sold its 500,000 shares of Radio a couple of years ago and now has no stock and is not represented on the Radio board.

A Popular Stock

In regard to the huge transactions in the country's premier radio stock coupled with mounting prices it might be pointed out that inasmuch as the public is interested greatly in the present bull market and inasmuch as radio is present in everybody's mind throughout the length and breadth of the country, the speculative mind turns to radio as one of the greatest speculative potentialities and it follows that the public will assert its interest in the stock market. Brokers say that they have received a flood of orders to buy Radio Corp. stock from all over the country and that a lot of this buying is for cash and stock is actually going into hands which will keep it. Of course there are probably less than 250,000 shares actually on hand to be traded in around the Street and inasmuch as approximately 160,000 shares to say, nothing of odd lots changed hands one day this week, there is apparently none too much to look after this trading volume. Brokers have been wondering if some of the big holders of the stock will be tempted to part with some of their holdings at current prices which represent millions in profits. For instance, the General Electric's holdings are worth, $18,750,000 more today than they were three months ago.

A Wonderful Upturn

It would appear that earnings applicable to the 1,155,400 common stock for 1924 will be between $3 and $4 a share Radio Corp. is of course the pioneer in the radio business in this country and long before broadcasting came along to enrich everybody in the business and bring a flock of new companies into the field, the Radio Corp. was developing an international business of large proportion. Despite the fact that their message traffic is but 10% of their total business, this department is steadily increasing with all parts of the world and is established on a substantial basis. The following table shows the company's growth over the last four years with gross income figures from all sources.

1924 (estimated)	$45,000,000
1923	26,570,814
1922	15,101,044
1921	4,189,031

For 13 months ended December 31, 1920, total income was but $2,095,347 so that today it is more than 20 times larger than it was but four years ago.

Radiogram business for 1924 is estimated at $4,152,394 which compares with $1,512,075 four years ago. It is from the company's sale of radio apparatus and parts that the great prosperity has come as the following table of such sales will show:

1924 (estimated)	$40,000,000
1923	22,465,091
1922	11,286,489
1921	1,286,489
1920	408,643

It might be pointed out that sales of apparatus the first six months of 1924 were 75% greater than for the same period of 1923.

Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.
CHESTERFIELD
Every package of Chesterfields contains twenty delicious cigarettes — each one firm, fresh and full of delightful taste and aroma.
Chesterfield
CIGARETTES
They Satisfy—millions!
LIGGETT & MYERS TOBACCO CO.

Among the company's assets basic patents and other assets are carried at $17,936,610. The depreciation policy with respect to patents is to amortize cost of each patent on a yearly basis over its life, so that when the patent expires it will be written off the books. Based on the valuation of patents now owned by the corporation, such amortization amounts to about $930,000 annually.

After allowing for amortization, depreciation, charges, taxes, net income of the corporation will be approximately $5,500,000 for 1924, against $2,970,455 a year ago, $4,789 for 1922 and deficit of $22,612 and $28,453 for 1921 and 1920 respectively.

A Peep into the Future

The future of radio is practically limitless. It is in its infancy. Sales of radio sets and parts in 1924 are estimated to have been nearly $400,000,000 against $120,000,000 the previous year and $2,000.000 in 1920. If all the expectations of experts are carried out there is no reason why sales in 1925 si ould not approximate $500,000,000 or more. The radio audience is increasing by hundreds of thousands weekly and today if a well-known artist offers a concert 7,000,000 to 10,-000,000 fans listen in.

It is estimated that there are approximately 24,000,000 homes in the country in which there are less than 3,000,000 receiving sets. It is evident that there is room for development. According to one leading radio engineer undoubtedly the ultimate tendency will be to lower prices for receiving sets which will not only popularize the radio but will increase sales. Radio Corp. has always made a policy of selling sets at various prices to suit the degree of pockets and this in a measure has had much to do with its great success. Further more, the company has important plans in regard to international development.

In regard to dividends, officials of the company will not discuss distributions on the common. The preferred dividends which became cumulative at the rate of 7% January, a year ago, have been regularly paid during the year and those interested in the company believe that if all the expectations for radio are borne out in 1925 it is quite on the cards that the junior shareholders may receive benefits later in the year.

Industrial Notes

The Kailan Mining Administration report that the total output of their mines for the week ending January 10 amounted to 61,623 tons and the sales to 39,379 tons.

The Ministry of Agriculture andCommerce has decided to organize a fruit testing house in Tientsin, with the view of improving the quality of exports. Tientsin is an important distributing center for fruits.

Liu wan-chun, local capitalist at Shangshan, in the Western Hills near Peking, is to erect a new cotton mill at Shangshan with $2,000,000 as capital. Raw cotton is obtained from Tsingho, near Peking, and the neighboring Cotton Experimental Station. Machinery and equipment are being ordered through a British firm in Tientsin.

Two kinds of tobacco, cigarette and native tobacco are consumed on the Foochow market. The bulk of the cigarettes are the product of the Nanyany Brothers Tobacco Co., Ltd., and British-American Tobacco Co., Ltd. The yearly consumption figure is estimated at about half a million dollars, but it is dropping by reason of the levy of a special tax on cigarettes by Fukien anthorities imposed since November last year. The native tobacco is the local product and is used by the poor people. There are about 250 tobacconists dealing in native tobacco in Foochow. The price has advanced by nearly 200 per cent during the past five years. The high grade wine consumed in Foochow is produced at Shaohing, Chekiang provnce. About $300,000 worth of Shaohing wine is imported into the city yearly. Only the wealthy class can afford to drink Shaohing wine, most of the inhabitants having to be content with liquor of local production. There are about 300 bars, or wine houses, in the city, patronised chiefly by the lower classes.

A long motor service company organized by Tienstin merchants to operate between Tientsin and Paoting, and Tientsin and Sifengkow, has been granted a license by the Ministry of Agriculture and Commerce. The company is capatilized at $200,000.

The tobacco crops in Kirin province have turned out successful all over the province. As frosts came later this year, than usual this year's leaf tobacco is of better quality than last year's crop.

An Afforestation Bureau staffed by nine officials including one chief, four forestry experts, and two inspectors, has recently been established in Sianfu, capital of Shensi province for the purpose of promoting forestation and looking after its development and conservation.

Men and Events

J. J. Kerris, foreign Department of Fairbanks, Morse and Company, Ltd., of New York City, has recently arrived in Shanghai on a business trip. Mr. Kerris is stopping at the Palace Hotel.

J. E. Covington of the Universal Leaf Tobacco Company, who has been in Canton for the past four months arrived in Shanghai this week on his way to America. He is stopping at the Astor House.

The story of how the huge British-American Tobacco Company's trade was built in China is told by James A. Thomas in the February number of *Asia*, in an illustrated article entitled, "Business Principles In World Politics."

The following trade enquiry received from the U. S. Consulate-General Shanghai, states that a detailed list of the requirements of the Chinese Eastern Railway for 1925 can be consulted at the commerical department of the Shanghai Consulate-General.

The American Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai have suggested that the following rates be used by Americans in China for the purpose of figuring American income tax returns for 1924: Shanghai taels 100 equals G. $72.6458; Mex $100 equals G$52.3341.

An interesting reading took place on Monday afternoon, February 9, at the Plaza Hotel, Shanghai, when Professor Lewis Chase of Peking read Dunsay's "Gods of the Mountains," The meeting was in charge of the China Society of Science and Arts. Tea was served at 5 and the reading took place at 6 o'clock.

Monday and Tuesday, March 2, and 3, have been fixed as the days for the election of Councillors to the Shanghai Municipal Body, International Settlement, Shanghai. Nomination papers must be returned to the Council Chamber not later than 4 o'clock on the afternoon of Monday, Februay 23, acording to an announcement.

Mr. Bryan, is now in charge of the United Book and Stationery Company, 35 Ave. Edw. VII, acting under full power of attorney and manager, and is relieving A. A. Herschler, who is departing for America on home leave at an early date. F. D. Mortimer will hold subsidiary power of attorney and sign as assistant manager.

The Westinghouse Electric & Mfg. Co., according to Boston advices, has purchased the entire G. $3,000,000 stock of Wetmore-Savage Electric Supply Co., except the automobile equipment business. This acquisition, amounting to about G. $6,000,000,000 a year, is in line with the policy of the Westinghouse to add to the number of its directly controlled jobbing outlets.

In a news item contained in last week's issue of the *Review*, relative to the large number of faculty members of St. John's University going home on furlough, it should have been mentioned that only six members of St. John's University were going on home leave, while the remainder of the list were on the faculty of St. Mary's Middle School and residents of the St. John's Compound.

The American Chanber of Commerce, Shanghai, will be hosts at a dinner to be given on the evening of Friday, February 13, at the Majestic Hotel, Shanghai, to the delegation of the Seattle Commercial Commission to the Orient, who were to arrive in Shanghai this week, on the *s. s. President McKinley*. A large number of the members of the Chamber of Commerce, their families and friends are expected to attend. Dancing is to follow the dinner.

Nelson E. Lurton, U. S. Commissioner and Judge of the U. S. Consular Court at Shanghai, has been reappointed for another term of office taking his oath before Judge Milton D. Purdy of the U. S. Court for China, last week. Mr. Lurton originally came to China as Secretay of the American Delegation to the China Tariff Revision Conference. On October 7, 1918 he was appointed U. S. Marshal in Shanghai, and in 1919 was appointed Commissioner.

The death occurred at Menlo Park, California, of Dr. A. M. Massie, on January 10. Dr. Massie was a resident of Shanghai, having been associated in practise with Drs. Ransom and Clark. He returned to America in 1922, suffering from overwork and ill health. Dr. Massie had a wide acquaintance in Shanghai and was a member of the local clubs. He is survived by his wife and three children, to whom sincere sympathy is extended. Mrs. Massie made a short trip to China last Spring.

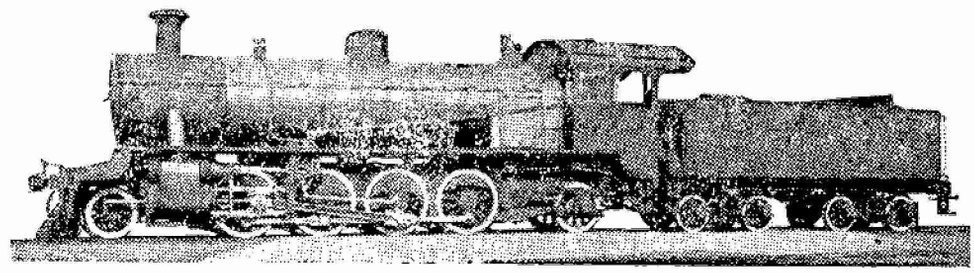
Floyd Gibbons, leading foreign correspondent of the *Chicago Tribune* who is now in Australia, is planning a visit to the Orient on his return to America. He plans to visit Manila, and later come to Shanghai. Mr. Gibbons began his newspaper career on the Minneapolis *Daily News* in 1907, and has been on the Chicago *Tribune* staff since 1912. He has had much experience as a war correspondent. At present time he is foreign director of the Chicago *Tribune* and editor of its European edition published in Paris.

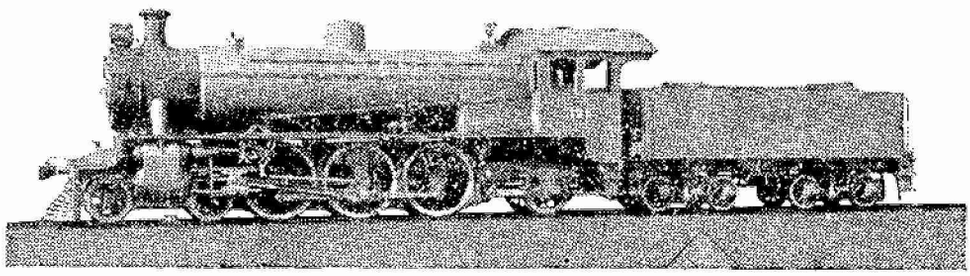
BALDWIN

Locomotives on the Peking-Mukden Railway

Mikado Type
Built 1919

Fourteen locomotives of this type were ordered in 1918. They are still meeting every requirement of active service.



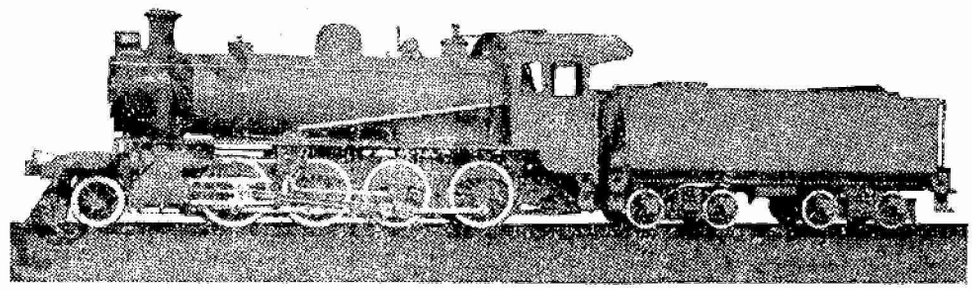


Pacific Type
Built 1919 & 1921

Five of these locomotives were ordered in 1919 and five more in 1921. The ten still continue in excellent service.

Consolidation Type
Built 1919

An order for sixteen of this type was placed in 1919. All these are giving splendid service.



THE BALDWIN LOCOMOTIVE WORKS

PHILADELPHIA, U. S. A. Cable Address: "Baldwin, Philadelphia"

OFFICES

J.M. Wright, Semarang, Java, D. E. I. J. W. Kelker, Harbin, Manchuria

RESIDENT TECHNICAL REPRESENTATIVES

R. E. McFalls, Peking, China E. P. Williams, Jr., Shanghai, China J. F. Greig, Tokyo, Japan.

AGENTS

Andersen, Meyer & Co. Peking and Shanghai

Pacific Commercial Co. Manila, P. I. and New York

Sale & Frazar, Ltd., Tokyo and New York

LOCOMOTIVES

31-337

Through America

via

The Milwaukee Railway

the

WORLD'S LONGEST ELECTRIFIED RAILROAD

Protected by the most efficient safety signals yet in use, for 649 miles over four mountain ranges, mighty electric locomotives haul the splendidly equipped All-Steel Transcontinental Trains

The OLYMPIAN and The COLUMBIAN

daily, Seattle and Tacoma to Spokane, Butte, Minneapolis, St. Paul, Milwaukee and Chicago

"The Pacific Limited"
from San Francisco via Southern Pacific Ry. is operated by "The Milwaukee" Omaha to Chicago

Ask your Steamship Agent or Thos Cook & Son or American Express Travel Bureau for rail orders and complete information

For sleeping car reservations, write, cable or wireless one of the following representatives

Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway

Cable Address: "Milwaukee"

J. F. Bahl, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., Seattle
F. O. Pian, General Agent, Victoria
C. H. Miles, Gen'l Agent Pass'r Dept., San Francisco

If you have business in the Far East—

THE *kind of a bank you need to help you is one whose business is exclusively of the Far East—*

A BANK whose name and reputation will win the respect and confidence of your customers—a bank that is versed in the methods of the East: that knows its customs and markets—a bank that is your experienced business counselor as well as your financial agent.

Such a Bank is the

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

ORGANIZED and managed by the officers and directors of The Equitable Trust Company of New York, it will give you the same prestige abroad and the same personal service that distinguishes the parent organization—with the added convenience of a separate bank devoted exclusively to Oriental business.

Call at our New York, Shanghai or Hongkong Offices, and let us tell you how we can help you.

EQUITABLE EASTERN BANKING CORPORATION

37 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

Shanghai Office: 6 KIUKIANG ROAD

Hongkong Office: 6 Queens Road Central

Capital, Surplus and Undivided Profits: U.S. $3,000,000

31-338

Who's Who in China

General Chang Chung-chang

張宗昌

From a common soldier to Fieldmarshaldom in the brief space of a few years is the remarkable record of General Chang Chung-chang, Commander of the First Fengtien Army which conquered Shanghai and vicinity and defeated the Chihli Party in its last stand against the Anfu-Fengtien forces early in 1925.

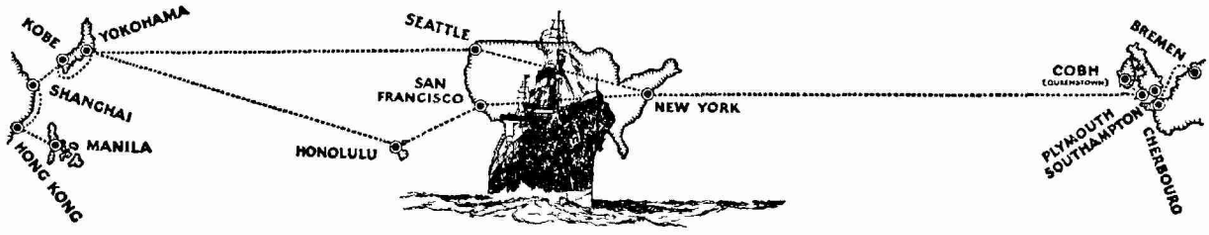
General Chang spent his early years in Manchuria. He was born in Shantung. During the Russo-Japanese War, the Czarists offered him a commission in their army and he was given the rank of Captain and won a considerable reputation for his bravery and energy.

When the first revolution broke out in China in 1911, he at once identified himself with the Republican cause. With the assistance of Lieut.—Col. T. C. Soo, now his foreign advisor, but at that time compradore of Bryner, Konsnetzoff and Co. of Siberia, he organised the first force of Manchurian troops to be despatched to Shanghai to attack the government arsenal. Six hundred men and 100 horses were shipped to the lower Yangtsze. They were consigned to General Li Tsung-wu, who was then in charge of the revolutionary forces at Shanghai and he led the attack against the Arsenal which was held by the loyalists. General Chang later came to Shanghai himself and served under Li as a commander of a cavalry brigade.

After the establishment of the Republic, General Chang and his forces were transferred to Nanking, serving under General Lung Yu-chiu, in command of the Third Division. After the second revolution, he was stationed in Hsuchowfu to undertake the work of bandit suppression in this district, which was overrun with brigands and stragglers. When Lung retired, he was given command of the third division upon the recommendation of brother officers.

In 1917, when Feng Kuo-chang went to Peking to become President, Chang was appointed his adjutant. He and General Ho Chung-lien were commissioned to Harbin, where they dissolved the Russian White Army which had become to the residents. Upon his return, he was made superintendent of Military Education in the Ministry of War.

In the following year, General Chang was sent to Hupeh at the head of the sixth mixed brigade on an expedition to Canton to stop the march of General Tan Yen-kai, who had



The Fast Route to EUROPE

GO over the fast route via the United States. Sail on speedy and modern American ships to Seattle or San Francisco. Thence across the United States to New York in only 4 days. Cross the Atlantic with every travel comfort via the United States Lines. Regular and frequent sailings from New York to England and the Continent. Six magnificent vessels, including the great Leviathan, comprise the fleet. Accommodations, cuisine and service conform to the highest standards. Through reservations at special rates. Investigate now.

UNITED STATES LINES

Managing Operators for U. S. SHIPPING BOARD

Agents in the Orient

CALIFORNIA ORIENT LINE
1 B Nanking Road, Shanghai

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY
8 Kiukiang Road, Shanghai

THOS. COOK & SON
15 The Bund, Shanghai

AMERICAN ORIENTAL MAIL LINE
29 Nanking Road, Shanghai 3 Canton Road, Shanghai

ADVERTISING IN THE INTERIOR OF CHINA.

We operate standardised outdoor plants in 24 cities in China. Your sales message can be carried to any part of China at half the cost of any other medium.

Effective, Permanent, Economical.

THE ORIENTAL ADVERTISING AGENCY

(Oriental Press, Proprietors)

113 Avenue Edward VII.

Shanghai.

31-339

International Banking Corporation

Capital & Surplus....U. S. $10,000,000.00

Owned by the National City Bank of New York.

Head Office:
60 WALL STREET, NEW YORK

London Office:
36 BISHOPSGATE, E. C.

BRANCHES:

BARCELONA	MADRID
BATAVIA	MANILA
BOMBAY	PANAMA
CALCUTTA	PEKING
CANTON	RANGOON
CEBU	SAN FRANCISCO
COLON	SANTO DOMINGO
DAIREN	SHANGHAI
HANKOW	SINGAPORE
HARBIN	TIENTSIN
HONGKONG	TOKIO
KOBE	YOKOHAMA

Commercial and Travellers' Letters of Credit, Bills of Exchange and Cable Transfers bought and sold. Current accounts and Savings Bank accounts opened and Fixed Deposit in local and foreign currencies taken at rates that may be ascertained on application to the Bank.

We are also able to offer our Customers the services of the Branches of the National City Bank of New York in the principal countries of Europe, South America, and in the West Indies.

N. S. Marshall, *Manager.*

1A Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

31-340

occupied Hunan. His victory at Chuchow and Liling was complete. From then on, he remained in Kiangsi as a division commander. In 1922, he left Kiangsi for Manchuria. After defeating General Kao Shih-ping, who was then plotting against Marshal Chang Tso-lin at the instance of the Chihli Party, Chang succeeded him as Occupation Commissioner of Suiling, Kirin. Due to his intimate knowledge of the Russians, all the "white" officers and men serving under the Mukden Marshal were placed under General Chang's command. Being in command of the first army he was the first to enter Tientsin and Peking after the defeat of Wu Pei-fu in 1924 as a result of General Feng Yu-hsiang's historical *coup d'etat*. He was assigned duties under Marshal Lu Yung-hsiang when the latter was appointed Pacification Commissioner for Kiangsu and Anhui in December 1923. At the head of Marshal Lu's army, he came to Shanghai in less than a month along the Tientsin-Pukow and Shanghai-Nanking Railways with little bloodshed. General Chang is popular with his officers and men, leads them personally at the front. He is reputed to be lacking in political ambition. In January, 1925 he was made Field Marshal and has established his headquarters at the town of Changchow in Kiangsu Province.

Mr. Yu Ya-ching

虞洽卿字和德

Mr. Yu Ya-ching, president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce of Shanghai, and in February, 1925 appointed Associate Governor of the Shanghai-Woosung Administrative District, was born at the town of Chinghai, near Ningpo, Chekiang Province. He is sixty years of age and most of his life has been spent in Shanghai where he has come to be regarded as one of the most prominent merchants and public spirited citizens of the city. Prior to his election to the Chairmanship of the Chinese General Chamber, he served as a member of the Executive Committee of that body for some fifteen years. Among his business connections are the managing directorship of the San Peh Steam Navigation Company, Shanghai Chinese Produce Exchange and a number of other companies. He has always been interested in public and philanthropic enterprises and in the civil wars about Shanghai beginning in September, 1924 he was active in promoting compromises among the warring elements and in obtaining the consent of the Central government for a neutralization of the Shanghai area and finally in the decision of the government to dismantle the Shanghai Arsenal and the Woosung forts. He also took the lead in the repatriation of Chinese soldiers belonging to various defeated armies in the territory about Shanghai.

News from Central China

S. W. H. Nieh, librarian of the National Institute of Self-government of Shanghai and a graduate of Boone University, Wuchang, was married to Miss Lucy S. Y. Ngai, of St. Hilda's School, Wuchang on January 31. The ceremony took place in Boone College, and the Rev. A. M. Sherman, president of Boone College, officiated.

More than four hundred delegates reprsenting various missions from all parts of Szechuen and other places in China attended the annual conference in Chengtu last month. The delegates were entertained by General Yang Sen, governor of Chengtu, who stated that he found that the Christian church always stood for the side of right in society. The main topics discussed during the sessions included opium, social evils, rural evangelism, education, women's work, preventive medicine, public health, literature and the indigenous church.

The Honan authorities have been instructed by Peking to prevent the military commanders along the railway from seizing the revenues of the railway and holding them for the payment of their troops. The Ministry of Communications is reported to have decided to discard this practice by calling in all receipts from the railway stations, meantime advising the militarists to look to Peking for the payment of their soldiers. A certain general is reported to have recently detained sixty percent of the income of the railway for the use of his troops.

The Hankow headquarters of the Szechuen 6th Division was recently raided by robbers who attacked the place fully armed. The robbers made away with a large number of pistols and ammunitions stored by the Szechuen troops in Hankow. Three of the robbers have been captured, while the rest have apparently run into the country.

The local press is again full of rumors of hostilities among the central provinces. Reports state that Hunan, Szechuen, Yunnan and Kweichow are combining to invade Hupeh and Kiangsi. The Yunnan army is reported to have reached Tungjen in Kweichow and are proceeding to Changteh, Hunan. There is no official report of the hostile move of the southwestern provinces.

The local Chambers of Hankow and Wuchang and leading organizations including the Provincial Assembly of Wuchang have considered it necessary now to urge the authorities of Hupeh to force Wu Pei-fu, an uninvited guest, out of the province so that peace in the Yangtze provinces may not be disturbed by his intrigues. Representations will again be made to Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan advising him to urge Wu Pei-fu to leave the province.

The current report of the contemplated invasion of Hupeh Kweichow and Yunnan forces is alleged to be due to the intrigues of Wu Pei-fu or his adherence. Although it is frequently reported that Wu Pei-fu is living in quiet retirement, evidences are not lacking that his subordinates have never ceased their efforts to inspire fresh troubles against Hupeh, so that the former warlord may eventually gain his foothold in the Central Yangtze.

To show his loyalty to the Tuan Chi-jui administration, Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has remitted a donation of $50,000 to Peking to help defray the expenses of the Reorganization Conference.

A saving of over $1,000,000 is effected in the Hupeh provincial budget, as Marshal Hsiao Yao-nan has decided to stop payment of troops of other provinces, a burden some duty which he has been carrying on since Wu Pei-fu got an upperhand in the central provinces. Many items of other expenditures incurred by Hsiao just on account of Marshal Wu Pei-fu have also been drastically curtailed since the fall of Wu.

The dual post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs and Superintendent of Customs of Hankow will probably be split between two persons instead of one man to hold them concurrently as it has been the case all the time. Aitchen K. Wu, who has been holding the two positions, has been relieved of the post of superintendent to be released by Yeh Lan-ping. A Peking telegram states that the Cabinet has approved the appointment of Hu Chun as successor to Mr. Wu for the post of Commissioner of Foreign Affairs. The mandate of the appointment has not yet been issued.

The death is announced of N. M. Molchanoff on Feburary 5 at his residence on the British Bund. Mr. Molchanoff, one of the oldest and best known residents of Hankow, was a partner of the well-known firm of Molchanoff & Petchatnoff, leading tea merchants of Hankow. He came to the Orient in 1882, and is survived by two sons, one of whom is in Hankow.

The clerk for insured mail in the Chinese Post Office in Chungking, Szechuen, has run away with a sight bearer draft of more than ten thousand dollars. He made his escape by obtaining a sick leave from the postal authorities, while he told his family that he had been transferred to a port down river.

Y. Kifune, Japanese Consul for Chungking, left that port recently on receiving sudden call from his home government, and it is not known whether he will return or not. Mr. Kifune was responsible for the negotiations with bandits in Kweichow which eventually led to the release of the two N. K. K. captives. He was at one time attached to the Japanese Consulate in Hankow.

The temporary office now holding the ex-Russian Concession of Hankow on behalf of the Chinese government has completed plans for the organization of a municipal body to officially take over the Concession under Chinese control. It is reported that there will be four Chinese and three foreign directors composing the Board, the Chairman of which will probably be the incumbent Commissioner of Foreign Affairs of Hankow.

Labor agitators are renewing their instigations among the railways workers in Hankow, and an attempt is being made by the labor leaders to obtain official sanction of the establishment of the labor union. However, the militarists have recommended suppression instead of toleration.

Hankow, February 7, 1925.

Shanghai's January Exports to America

The declared exports from Shanghai to the United States for the month of January, just past, amounted to G. $4,680,565, according to the report of E. S. Cunningham, U. S. Consul-General, issued this week.

The principal articles exported to the United States from Shanghai, China, during the month of January 1925, and the values thereof, were as follows:

Article	*Month of January*
Egg albumen, dried	18,510
,, ,, frozen	6.800
,, products, ,,	
,, whole, dried	16,128
,, ,, frozen	32,526
,, yolk, dried	5,894
,, ,, frozen	20,572
Buffalo hides	37,555
Cow hides	
Wood oil	7,444
Bristles	63,595
Goat & kid	94,397
Camphor, crude	12,407
Cotton laces & embroideries	268,927
Cotton, raw	124,839
Silk, raw	2,467,552
,, waste	83,570
,, wild	327,257
,, piece goods	3,158
,, misc. manufacture	987
Pongee	62,482
Gold bars	
Gold coins	
Tea	31,849
Mah jongg	107

Chinese Social & Political Science Review

The January 1925 number of the *Chinese Social & Political Science Review* (Men Shen Ku, Nan Chih Tzu, Peking), has just appeared, and its contents are as varied and readable as ever. Under the energetic editorship of Dr. M. T. Z. Tyau, the quarterly organ of the Chinese Social and Political Science Association is commencing its ninth year of existence. Dr. Paul C. Fugh, head of the Rural Education Department of the National Association of the Mass Education Movement, discusses the "Reconstruction of the Chinese Rural Elementary School Curriculum to meet Rural Needs in China," while Dr. Y. C. Ma, of the Bank of China in Peking, suggests the "Fundamental Causes of the Recent Economic Crisis in China." Prof. Hu Shih, the eminent literary revolutionist, traces the "Buddhistic Influence on Chinese Religious Life." While Prof. H. S. Quigley, of the Political Science Department of Minnesota University, discusses "The Chinese Constitution," which was promulgated by the Parliament in Peking in October 1923. In addition the following articles may also be noted:—"Oriental Problems: Social and Religious," by Prof. Boyd Carpenter: "The Most-Favored-Nation Clause in China's Treaties," by V. S. Phen; and J. S. Burgess' comment on Dr. Lo Wen-kan's recent address on "China's Introduction of Foreign Institution." "Woodrow Wilson as Peacemaker," by Prof. Allens Johnson; and 'International Labor Organization" by P. E. Henry.

The

"Composite" Reader

THE *number* of readers of a newspaper is not the all important factor. The quality and ideals and intelligence of a newspaper's audience,

—the composite reader—

is the important factor. Readers of the China Press believe in it because it stands for clean, useful Journalism, conservative in expression, alert to public response, and constructive in policy.

The China Press

14, Kiukiang Road, Shanghai.

Sample Copies Free upon Request.

Subscription rates: 12 months $28, 6 months $15; outport and foreign : : : : postage extra. : : : :

News from South China

Dr. Lim Boon-keng, formerly of Singapore, now president of Amoy University at Fukien, one of the delegates to the recent Medical Conference held at Hongkong who visited Canton January 20-30, said that if Western medicine were to make any headway in China and leave its beneficial impressions on the Chinese, it must be taught in Chinese institutions, conducted by Chinese, and using Chinese as the medium of instruction. At present Kung Yee Medical College at Canton is using Chinese as the principal language. The China Medical Board with headoffice at Peking, of the Rockefeller Foundation, however, is taking an opposite view, and it is withholding financial support to this institution until the students are more advanced in foreign languages. Dr. Lim's statement is significant and of interest to those native physicians who are inclined to the view of this noted scholar as well as doctor of medicine. During the visit of foreign and Chinese doctors to Canton, they also visited the Hackett Medical College for Women, the first and only institution now in China exclusively for Chinese young women. But in this women's college, English is replacing the Chinese as the major language of instruction.

A large number of Chinese were present at Happy Valley, Hongkong, January 26 last, to watch the interport football game between Hongkong and Shanghai. They took particular pride in seeing two of their countrymen, Leung Yuk Tong and Lai Wai Tong, in the Hongkong team, who won by 3 to 1. Not long ago, the Chinese paid but little attention to Western sports, but today, Hongkong Chinese newspapers have special columns devoted to this interest.

Hongkong on February 1, saw the largest steamer ever entered that port, when a tourist liner *s. s. Belgenland,* of the Red Star Line, with 500 passengers on board, arrived. This ship, 27, 132 tons, 697 feet long, and 78 feet broad, is the 12th largest vessel in the world. She remained in Hongkong three days, during which time many visitors paid flying trips to Canton, Macao, and the New Territory of Hongkong.

Failing to obtain the release of a Portuguese steamer recently commandeered by the Military in Canton through the usual channel—communications between the Portuguese Consulate-General and the Bureau for Foreign Affairs in Canton—a company of Portuguese Marines from Macao boarded and seized the vessel at Wongsha, Canton, during the Chinese New Year holidays and got away with her.

The Green Island Cement Company, Ltd., of Hongkong, has just concluded an agreement with a Chinese firm to supply limestone from the Bias Bay, in Chinese territory, near Hongkong, thus reducing the cost of this material by more than a dollar a ton. This Company has been importing limestone from Haiphong, Indo-China, pending the end of the civil war in Kwangtung, where the limestone to the Company was furnished. At least 10,000 tons monthly will be supplied. The territory where Bias Bay is located is at present cotrolled by General Chen Chiung-ming, a rival to Dr. Sun Yat-sen for power in Canton,

The lowest temperature for the last eight years in Hongkong was felt February 1, when it registered 39. 8, same as that of January 9, 1917. But the cold snap the last few days did not prevent a Chinese coxswain, Chan Yau Choy, of the steam-launch *Lee Hing.* who on Friday last dived into the Hongkong harbor and rescued six men, three women, and a boy from a capsized boat.

Lieutenant-Colonel T. A. Robertson has been appointed assistant scout commissioner for the Hongkong Boy Scouts by the Hongkong Chief Scout, H. E. the Governor, Colonel Robertson has scouted with the Chief Scout in Africa.

SHOOT

WINCHESTER'S NEW

RANGER SHELLS

Cheap and effective

$ 8.50 per 100

Send for sportsman's price list

Squires Bingham Co.

SHANGHAI

THROUGH THE U. S. A.

THE NEW ORIENTAL LIMITED

Finest Train in all America

NO EXTRA FARE

The NEW Oriental Limited is a wonder train—the newest most advanced creation in rail way train architecture and appointments—that transports you between the Pacific Northwest and Chicago in matchless luxury and comfort.

You'll appreciate such innovations as shower baths for men and for women; exclusive lounge for women, a unique departure not found on any other train; unusually large dressing rooms for women, ladies' maid, manicure and hair-dresser; a comfortable men's smoking and club room; barber shop with valet service.

On your trip East, travel "The Great Northern Way," via GLACIER NATIONAL PARK on this superb new all-year train

70 hours from Seattle to Chicago, without change. Leaves Seattle 8 p. m.

For Complete details, reservations, call on or address:

A. G. HENDERSON
General Agent in the Orient
Robert Dollar Building
Shanghai, China
Tel. C. 8340.

Everywhere East

Hongkong will also participate in the St. Paul's Restoration Fund inaugurated by the Dean and Chapter of St. Paul's Cathedral. The Hongkong Amateur Dramatic Club will repeat its performance of the "Saint Joan" for the benefit of this fund.

Dr. Sun Yat-sen, president of the Kuomingtang who is now seriously ill at Peking, has summoned to his bed-side Chau Lu, president of Kwangtung University, T. V. Soong, managing-director of the Central Bank, and Chan Siu Pak, a former commissioner of internal affairs of Kwangtung, who are all on their way northward from Canton.

Although $5,000,000 worth of paper money has been printed by the Central Bank at Canton, only $800,000 is in circulation, according to local press reports. The Central Bank has decided to open a branch at Kongmoon to promote the circulation of these notes. The reports of pending attack on Canton by the anti-Bolshevists and the possible fall of the Kuomintang upon death of Dr. Sun Yat-sen is working unfavorably toward the popularity of the notes, which are not secured by any reserve, it is understood.

The 40 odd tobacco stands in Canton City are asking the Commissary of Finance in Canton to push the sale of revenue stamps by agents they have appointed, assuring the authorities that they will consume a definite minimum amount of stamps. The Commissary of Finance, by revising the stamp duty tariff, will tax cigarette smokers only 10 percent, while those smoking cigars will have to pay 20 percent extra for their luxuries.

The latest Cantonese leader mentioned to succeed Dr. Sun Yat-sen as president of the Kuomintang Political Party is Tang Shao-yi, an ex-Premier of the Republic of China. Mr. Tang is now in Shanghai and was recently appointed Minister of Foreign Affairs in the present Peking Provisonal government, but he has refused to assume the office.

Up to January 31, the Red Army is still in possession of the forts at Boccas Tigris, the offensive attack of the anti-Bolshevist forces having failed thus far.

The Union of District Assemblies of the Province of Kwangsi will meet at Wuchow February 18. Delegates from every district, or *Hsien*, will attend. Among the items in the proposed agenda are the bills for a provincial constitution and local governments; questions of local currency, provincial banks, public highways, and West River Communication and conservancy service, The industrial topics to be discussed will include those of cotton growing, paper manufacturing, mining reforms, customs procedures, and the improvement of the hemp, sugar, and other industries.

The College of Agriculture and Forestry of the University of Kwangtung, a government institution, will be appropriated 2,700 *mows*, or Chinese acres, of land near Shekpei, along the Canton-Kowloon railroad, for an experiment station. The inhabitants of Shek-pei have been trying to withhold the lands from the government on the ground that they require them for their cemetery, but the objections have been just overcome, and development of this site for an experiment station will proceed immediately.

Chui Yuk Ting has resigned from the chairmanship of the Shameen Chinese Labor Union, he having found difficutly in dealing with two factions of his fellow members who are quarrelling over the name which should appear in Chinese. At first the name of "Yang Mo Chik Kung Chung Wui," or Central Union of Workers in Foreign Firms, was adopted, but this had met objection from the cooks in Shameen, who seem to be wishing to have an exclusive union themselves. Later, the name of "Shameen Chinese Labor Central Union," or "Shameen Wah Yan Chik Kung Chung Wui," was used, but this did not meet the approval of all, some still insisting in using the first name. Those disputing over a name in Chinese have gone so far as to bring the matter before the attention of the Civil Governor in Canton.

The big fire in Wuchow last year which involved hundreds of buildings scattered over many streets has been followed by many cases of property rights peculiar to Chinese customs, such as the preferential rights reserved to tenants who have had improvement made on the property of their landlords and the like. In order to expedite the rebuilding of the port and the settlement of these cases, it has been proposed by the local judicial courts to have a special commission to try all these cases, and opinion from the leading organizations of the port the General Chamber of Commerce, and others regarding the advisability of such an action is being sought. In many cases contracts for building have been let but work has to be suspended owing to the sudden interference of parties having connections with the properties concerned.

Canton, February 2, 1925.

H. W.

Indispensable in Home, School and Office

The Winston Handbook Dictionary

EVERY word defined so that its meaning can be easily understood. Capitalization shown at a glance. More than 800 pictorial illustrations of educational value. Clear easily read type. Pronunciation at a glance. Derivatives defined separately. New words. Varied Vocabulary. Colloquialism. A further aid to clearness.

HOW this Handbook helps you. To keep up with business and the race of events, we must possess the necessary means of progress. Yet no man, no matter how retentive his memory, can keep in mind more than a fraction of things desirable to know. Facts are our tools in trade; the most necessary implements in the Home, School and Office.

WINSTON'S Handbook supplies necessary, practical and useful information, as does no other book published. It has this information conveniently arranged, indexed, and ticketed, ready to lay hands upon at a moment's notice. This work offers in convenient form for reference, practical information equivalent to a whole library of books.

CAN you explain the Monroe Doctrine? The Gordian Knot? The Rubicon? The Seven Wonders of the World? What is a Knot? An Ampere? How is the English mile compared with other European measures? Can you name ten Vice-Presidents of the United States? Do you know what happened on June 28, 1914? May 7, 1915? June 5, 1916? April 6, 1917? September 14, 1918? June 28, 1919?

PRINTED on extra quality thin paper and contains nearly 1100 closely printed pages and over 800 illustrations, including many maps and colored plates. Its handsome appearance, convenient size, flexible and durable binding make it an ideal book for the library table, the office desk or as a gift to any one seeking knowledge. Exact size 11¾ × 7½ inches when open.

A COPY OF THE ABOVE DESCRIBED DICTIONARY AND A YEARLY SUBSCRIPTION FOR *THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW* MAY BE OBTAINED FOR THE TOTAL SUM OF MEX. $14

31-344

Peace In The Yangtze Valley

With the closing of the Kiangnan arsenal, one of the prizes fought for by various generals in Shanghai during the week past, the Chinese Chamber of Commerce along with other Chinese public-spirited bodies, are arranging to carry out plans which means that peace will be restored in Shanghai, and with the co-operation of the Central government in Peking, remove the heretofore obstacle of peace to a different part of the country, and perhaps use the arsenal for industrial work. Sun Pao-chi, who has had a long official career in China, having served as minister to several foreign countries, and held responsible positions in North and South China, has been appointed the new Tupan of the ports of Shanghai and Woosung, with Yu Ya-ching, local president of the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, as associate director of the Kiangsu tupanship. Other important happenings during the week under review, include the arrival in Shanghai of General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of the Manchurian warlord, Chang Tso-ling, who comes on a mission of peace and hopes for a restoration of commercial and industrial prosperity; China and the United States at the Geneva Opium Conference have also arrested much attention in the Far East. Dr. Sun Yat-sen lingers on in a weakened condition following his operation several weeks ago and cannot be reported as recovering; General Sun Chuan-fang, tuli of Chekiang announces his intention of resorting to arms again if he isn't reimbursed for money and time expended on his ally, Marshal Chi's deserted soldiers. Japan has been having a riotious session in her Diet, and the Chinese in the Philippines have received the verdict on the Bookkeeping Law, which will tend to cause in due course an exodus of Chinese from that section of the Far East.

Young General Chang In Shanghai

Young General Chang,—General Chang Hsueh-liang, son of Chang Tso-lin, one of the foremost Generals of China today, and Commander of the Third Mukden Army Corps, arrived in Shanghai on Sunday afternoon, February 8, at the Shanghai Nanking Railway station General Chang was met by acorps of military officers and troops, along with representatives of numerous local organizations and societies. He was escorted to his home on Route Doumer, French Concession, and stated explicitly that his mission to Shanghai was clearly and plainly one of peace and hopes for the restoration of commerce and industry to the Yangtze valley following the siege of civil wars in this area since September 1924. General Chang says national unification through peaceful means is the foremost thought in his mind. He has been tendered several official receptions in his honor, one at the Chinese General Chamber of Commerce, when members of the Consular Body and the Municipal Council and prominent Chinese were present. General Chang in granting interviews to members of the local press, received them in an unassuming manner said he desired to inform the public that his mission here was of no particurlar importance, but if his presence would contribute in a measure to national unification he would be more than glad. This is General Chang's first visit to Shanghai and he was most impressed on the glories of Shanghai, having heard of the wealth of this particular section of the country, and entertains fond hopes that the devastation wrought by the recent civil wars can be restored and reconstructed within a short period.

CHINA NEEDS JOURNALISTS!

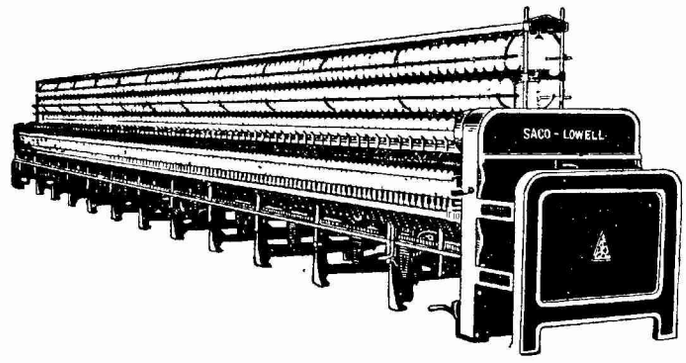
Newspapers in the modern sense are just beginning to develop in the Chinese Republic and there is a demand for trained journalists. There is also a demand in America and elsewhere for articles dealing with China.

"THE PRACTICE OF JOURNALISM"

By Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri, and Frank L. Martin, professor of Journalism, gives an excellent introduction to the study of journalism. The price is G.$2.50.

Order Direct from

LUCAS BROTHERS, Publishers
Columbia, Mo., U. S. A.



SACO-LOWELL SHOPS

Manufacturers of

Textile Machinery

Complete equipment—from Opening and Picking through Spinning, Twisting and Warp Preparatory Machinery

Andersen, Meyer & Co., Ltd.

Exclusive Agents for China

Shanghai Outports

Closing of the Kiangnan Arsenal

With the appointment of Sun Pao-chi as the tupan of Kiangsu and Woosung, and Yu Ya-ching, as associate director of the Tupanship of Kiangsu, and the Peking Mandate calling for the closing up of the Kiangnan arsenal, Shanghai took a sudden turn, during the past week, for a return to peace. Interesting information relative to the Kiangnan arsenal operating in this area for the past fifty years can be had from the following reprint contained in a recent issue of the *North China Daily News*, (Shanghai):

"The arsenal was established in Shanghai well over 50 years ago; the original arsenal was in Nanking, and the scheme for removing it to Shanghai emanated from the brains of the powerful Viceroy Tseng Kuo-fan and the yet more famous Li Hung-chang. The Imperial government at that time was seized with a craze for a modern army well equipped with heavy artillery, with the result that the Kiangnan Arsenal was built to manufacture anything from a Mauser pistol to a 12-inch gun, and actually has manufactured several of these colossal weapons, as illustrated here. These works, built by Mr. N. E Cornish (who is in Shanghai still) at the order of the Imperial government, have equipped most of the forts in China. To-day, however, the guns are obsolete, and though they fire a huge shell which can inflict terrible damage if it strikes anything, they could be out-ranged by the guns on even the smallest of foreign men-of-war in Chinese waters.

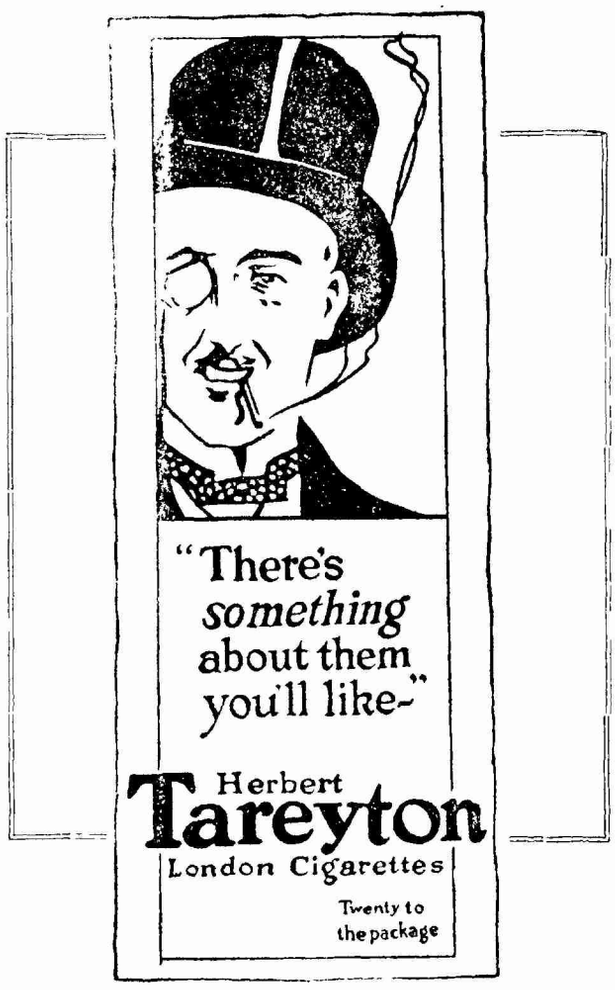
"But where the Arsenal has proved really useful has been in the manufacture of rifles and pistols for equipping the various armies who have had control of it, together with the necessary ammunition. Included in the arsenal is a large and fairly well equipped rifle factory, originally designed for making the old Remington rifle, and afterwards used for the manufacture of the single-shot Mauser, later the 7.9 m.m. Mauser and more recently what is known as the Chinese 6.8 m.m. Mauser. Additions have been made to the original plant from time to time, but no great thought has been given to economy of manufacture with the result that a large number of workmen have been required to turn out a comparatively small number of rifles.

"Another most useful department of the arsenal has been the Gun Factory, which contains a considerable amount of valuable machinery, and is capable of producing several batteries of field guns per annum. During the last fighting the guns turned out by this branch of the Arsenal have proved most useful, particularly the small mountain guns and the larger field guns, six-pounders, etc.

"It was not many years after the establishment of the Arsenal that it began to fall into neglect, and for several years a period of chaos set in. Directorship of the Arsenal was simply looked upon by the men who held it as the final stepping-stone to the Taotaiship of Shanghai. Most of the directors knew little or nothing of their business as far as the arsenal was concerned, and often enough their ignorance was equalled by that of their subordinates. Consequently, though work was done somehow or other, it was not done efficiently and there has been a considerable waste. Experts estimate that the Arsenal has cost the government something like Tls.20,000,000 since its establishment.

"There seems to be some idea at present of removing the Arsenal to Hsuchowfu in the north of Kiangsu. To do this will cost the Chamber of Commerce, or whoever else is to bear the cost, a tremendous amount of money, if the job is to be done properly, running into millions. Much of the heavier machinery is built into solid platforms of concrete.

"Mr. N. E. Cornish, who probably knows more about the Arsenal than any man living, Chinese or foreign, in the course of conversation with a '*North China Daily News*' representative, suggested that the most useful place to take the arsenal from Shanghai would be back to Nanking, where the old arsenal remains to be built upon; as an alternative he suggested Kiangyin. Mr. Cornish went on to suggest that the most useful purpose to which the premises could be put, from a commercial point of view, would be the building of rolling stock. He points out that China is very short of stock, and the Arsenal would be an ideal place in which to build it by reason of its nearness to the railway, and the



The New Call Of The East:

"Boy, Catch me the Comacrib"!

In order that the Chinese Sections for the 1926 edition of the COMACRIB DIRECTORY OF CHINA may be compiled during the next few months, all individuals and concerns, both foreign and Chinese, are urged to send in their names in both Chinese and English to the office of the Publishers.

The Chinese Section of the Comacrib will be a definite advertising medium for reaching exclusive Chinese houses and no foreign or Chinese concern can afford not to have its name and information in Chinese in this section, which is free of charge.

Copies of the 1925 editon of the Comacrib may be had at M$10 from the offices of the publishers or from the leading bookstores. No office is complete without a Comacrib Directory of China.

Address all correspondence to:

THE COMMERCIAL AND CREDIT INFORMATION BUREAU

Publishers of the

Comacrib Directory of China

29 Szechuen Road, Shanghai P. O. Box 1022

Telephone C. 7131

China Building, Queen's Road, Ctl., Hongkong

Examine a Copy and Decide for Yourself

fact of its being in Shanghai were all the fittings from abroad could be easily obtained and unloaded at the Kiangnan Dock itself.

"Mr. Cornish also pointed out that to a large extent the Arsenal was useless, inasmuch as arms were smuggled into China in such great quantities as to make it cheaper to buy from abroad than to manufacture at home."

One of the Documents to be Presented at the Conference

Marshal Tuan Chi-jui, apparently has ideas of his own concerning China's soldiery, and has ordered that a document, which as *Reuter* explains, is a techincal one only, be prepared and presented at the National Rehabilitation Conference, during one of its meeting, now in session in Peking. The memorandum for submission contains the following points:

"(1). General provision for disbanded troops.

"(2). Soldier labor development of waste lands on the frontiers.

"(3) and (4). Selection of highway routes and river conservancy work for disbanded labour.

"(5). Drafting of a new military system.

"(6). Estimate of the total number of regular troops required for national defence.

China and America Withdraw From Opium Conference

No little interest is taken in the Far East as to the viewpoints and opinions shared by the various Powers now in session on the opium question, meeting at Geneva. Since the inauguration of the conference, there have been numerous heated debates, followed by deadlocks and then the re-opening of the important subject. At the meeting on February 6, several interesting speeches were made at the re-assembly of the joint committee of the First and Second Opium Conference when the sub-committee made a report showing its failure to reach an agreement which would satisfy the American delegation.

A good deal of the time was taken up at most of these sessions, on the attitude of the various Powers present on the withdrawal of America from the Conference as ordered by President Coolidge on February 6. The Japanese, Netherlands, and the British delegates had the following to say (in part): Mr. Sugimura, the Japanese delegate, alluding to the American proposals: "We have avoided superficial and fallacious compromises and have reserved our hopes for a future and better understanding which may be fruitful and sincere." He paid a tribute to Britain who had always been faithful to her traditional policy of democracy and realistic liberalism. He also alluded gratefully to France and the Netherlands, and concluded by praising the ardent idealism of the United States and declaring that Japan would ever remain faithful to American principles.

"Plain Words from Holland"

"An outspoken criticism of the American attitude, however, was made by M. Loudon, the Netherlands delegate, who remarked that a conference presupposed mutual concessions and goodwill. He added that Mr. Porter, the American delegate, had not replied to any arguments the other side advanced and that further concessions to America would have harmed the League. M. Loudon declared that Mr. Porter had entirely ignored the Indian reservation and had never explained his own point of view (applause).

"Viscount Cecil, while regretting the American withdrawal before the announcement of the decision of the Conference, alluded to the great assistance the Americans had given in earlier proceedings. Viscount Cecil complained of a statement in the American memorandum implying that the Conference, called to give effect to certain principles, required modification.

"After further speeches of regret at the withdrawal of the American delegation, the sitting adjourned."

London Paper Expresses Opinion of People

The *Sunday Times* expresses the opinion that the withdrawal of the Americans from the Opium Conference was always a possibility since the impracticable character of their proposals became known, and considers that at the bottom of the American plan was the formidable increase of the use of drugs, specially opium and heroin, since the adoption of prohibition.

"The paper adds that the American failure to allow for difficulties in reconciling the difficulties in divergent interests of the various countries on the opium question, means the temporary failure of the Conference, but not of the movement to check opium smoking. The movement will still continue, and the British government in the future, as in the past, will do its utmost to assist it.

"While regretting the American withdrawal, the *Observer* says that it cannot regret that other nations declined to enact a prohibition which could not have been enforced, but would merely have stimulated illegal cultivation in Turkey, Persia and China."

Japan's Session of the Diet Becomes Lively

With the various problems to be discussed in the present session of the Diet in Japan, some have taken a lively turn, according to reports. The re-organization of the Imperial Army, the question of the exchange rate form some of the subjects to be discussed. On February 3, when speeches relating to the fierce opposition of the government parties were delivered, a state of confusion took place and some of the prominent members were ordered to leave the Hall. A general scuffle took place before peace was resumed and likewise the session of the Lower House. Compulsory education came up for treatment and the Bill for the increase of educational expenditure, on being put to the vote, was turned down by 264 to 131.

Chinese Affected by "Bookeeping Law "Upheld in the Philippines

"The Philippine Supreme Court has ruled that the so-called Bookeeping Law is constitutional, thereby confirming the legislation passed two years ago by the Legislature, which was believed to be aimed at Chinese retailers in the Philippines, many thousands of whom will be forced to leave the Islands, unless the United States Supreme Court affords them relief.

"The law was passed two years ago contrary to the wishes of Governor-General Wood. It provided that merchants' accounts should be kept in English, Spanish or a native dialect.

"The Chinese merchants and their Consul-General protested and succeeded in postponing the enforcement of the Law until the Court had decided as to its legality.

"Five Justices concurred with the ruling and two dissented from it.

"A few German and French houses may also be affected, though the Chinese will be the principal sufferers. The law will require Chinese merchants to employ large staffs of translators and accountants and will incidentally furnish jobs for natives."

GENERAL NEWS SUMMARY

February 3. Another deadlock occurs at Genev Opiun Conference, following indecision on time of effective prohibition of opium.——Refusal of railway managers to grant wage demands requested by employees promises a new railway war in England.——America's Reparation Agreement does not provide for sanctions nor commitments, to any action if payments are not made.——U. S. House of Representatvies agree to Senate's suggestion requesting the President to call another Disarmament Conference.——The American Commercial treaty with Germany is designed as a model for other nations.——New Italian Ambassador to U. S. is charged with prompt settlement of his country's war debt.

February 4. Neutral States at Opium Conference transfer their support to Great Britain.——The Standard Oil Company is reported to have offiered to purchase the entire Caucasian oil output for a number of years.——Zaghul Pasha is defeated in elections for Egyptian delegates but still may secure a Deputy's seat.

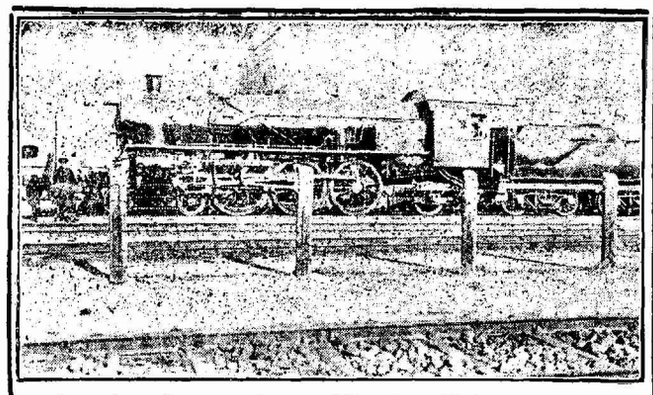
February 5. Viscount Cecil praises sincerity of American delegation at Opium Conference and their helpfulness, but American delegation withdraws from the conference. ——U. S. Congressman from Oklahama disagrees with way American navy is trained.

February 6. French government introduces drastic measures to bring down the price of bread and a break occurs in the New York wheat pit.——China follows America in withdrawing from Opium Conference.——French Legation wants French Boxer Indemnity funds due China to deposit a portion of the funds in a French bank.——London banker says the world is turning to gold currency.

February 7. Great Britain makes new suggestion to France with regard to paying war debts.

February 7. The Colonial Secretary explains need for Singapore Base.——Dr. Sze explains China's withdrawl from Opium Conference.——Socialists in France debate aid to Herriot and their continuance of support to French government.——British General in Washington, D. C. says United States ranks fifth in air power being surpassed by England, France, Italy and Japan.——U. S. Senate passes House Bill authorizing the appropriation of $150,000,000 for road construction and $15,000,000 for forest road improvements during the next two years.—— Jack Dempsey, heavyweight champion of the world, and Estelle Taylor, movie actress, marry.——Thomas Lawson famous Boston financier, dies.

February 8. M. Zinoveiff, Soviet leader, is revealed as director of a new revolt.——American aviators on world flight declare trip from America to Asia requires forty hours at any season,——World wide organization is proposed for Fasciti as a united front to be made against democracy.



American Locomotive on Kiaochow-Tsinan Railway

THREE THROUGH TRAINS DAILY
each way

Two Day Trains with Diner
Night Train with Sleeper and Diner

KIAOCHOW-TSINAN
RAILWAY
Send for descriptive folder

California Orient Line

For San Francisco—Honolulu—Yokohama—Kobe
Shanghai—Manila—Hongkong

PRESIDENT CLEVELAND
PRESIDENT WILSON
PRESIDENT LINCOLN
PRESIDENT TAFT
PRESIDENT PIERCE

Regular sailings every 14 days

TO EUROPE: - £120 - £112 - £110

GO VIA HONOLULU

CALIFORNIA ORIENT LINE
Operated for
UNITED STATES SHIPPING BOARD
By Pacific Mail Steamship Company
Managing Operators

10 Nanking Road Tel. C. 5056-5057
SHANGHAI
(*Cable address—SOLANO*)

31-347

A Trade-mark That Has Become a Guarantee

Nearly every abstract thought has its symbol. There's the Palm Branch for Victory; the Anchor for Hope; the Circle for Eternity, etc. Just so—the Trade-mark of the United States Rubber Company has come to be the symbol for "It's good."

All over the world the flint of that thought strikes a spark in the steel of the minds of men—Whenever an article bearing that trade-mark is seen, quick as a flash comes the mental echo "It's good!"

And this isn't just the result of advertising—It's the common effect of a common cause, for the United States Rubber Company's products are good. Learn to know them by the famous "U. S." Trade-mark.

United States Rubber Export Co., Ltd.

17 Jinkee Road Shanghai

Intelligently Directed Advertising in any part of the United States and Canada

Inquiries invited from responsible business institutions regarding advertising in any daily, weekly, or monthly publications.

We plan and execute advertising with a trained staff of copy writers.

If you are seeking the consumer market in America, or are interested in building up good-will or trade name get in touch with us.

World Wide Advertising Corporation

General Advertising Agency

303 Fifth Avenue, New York City

Cable Address: Scholzem New York

New Books and Publications

America's Foreign Trade

Our Competitors and Markets: An Introduction to Foreign Trade, by Arnold W. Lahee. Henry Holt and Co: New York, 1924.

One who is interested in an economic interpretation of history might indulge in some interesting speculation concerning the extent to which America's hesitant participation in world politics at the present moment has been caused by her phenomenal industrial development of the last half century, and the expansion of her foreign trade which has been one consequence of that development. The average American, accustomed in the past to think of his country as being both economically and politically self sufficient, has begun to see since the world war how greatly her internal prosperity at the present time is dependent upon her ability to market her products abroad.

Coincident with the increasing attention which the American public is now giving to foreign commerce has come the present survey of the trade rivals and foreign markets of the United States, written as a part of the American Business Series by the former head of the department of foreign trade extension of a large New York bank. Except for Africa and Russia—treatment of the latter country is conspicuous by its absence—the major geographical and national divisions of the world are reviewed to determine how far they may be relied on as sources for the raw materials needed by American industry, and how far they promise to become markets for American manufactured products. The author accepts the view that the economic self-sufficiency of the United States has passed, or is now passing, and that the attention of the country must be turned more and more toward the development of international trade. Another point seldom realized by the American citizen is the fact, implied in every chapter of the book, that selling implies buying, or that exports imply imports. How far this fact is related to the traditional high tariff policy of the country is not discussed by the author, but the reader is left to make his own deductions. A third conclusion reached by the writer, corroborating what Professor Taussig has long maintained, is that the immediate future of the United States continues to lie in the field of capitalistic or large scale production, involving a relatively small amount of skilled labor and a relatively large element of machine production.

In his discussion of economic problems, the author is drawn several times into a discussion of various phases of national or international politics. Of particular interest here are the two chapters on Japan and China. The explanation of Japan's expansionist policy lies, the author thinks, not so much in the fact of her growing population as in the insufficiency of her natural resources, which are inadequate to maintain permanently her present position as a world power. The author waxes enthusiastic over the possibility that China's inexhaustible labor supply and enormous natural resources might be exploited in such a degree as to become a major factor in world commerce. She needs only a master, sufficiently strong to maintain order, and that master, the writer thinks, will be found not in China, but outside. The logical exploiting power and the immediate beneficiary would be, of course, Japan. One who has watched recent developments in the Far East might wonder whether these 400,000,000 "serfs" (the word is used by Mr. Lahee) are going to sit calmly by while the coal and mineral resources of their country are exploited for the benefit of an alien people.

The book is exceedingly readable, altho from the standpoint of the general reader it goes occasionally into too great detail concerning various technical processes of production. In general, however, the dry statistics are made as interesting as it is possible, one supposes, for statistics to be made. Not the least valuable feature of the book is its wealth of maps and tables which give a bird's eye view sometimes covering whole pages of the text.

Robert T. Pollard.

St. John's University, January 6, 1925.

THE PEITAIHO AGENCY

R. T. EVANS B. C. EASTHAN

RENTALS & SALES ARRANGED

1 VICTORIA TERRACE TIENTSIN

The Practice of Journalism

By Walter Williams, dean of the School of Journalism, University of Missouri and Frank L. Martin, professor of "The Theory and Practice of Journalism" in the School of Journalism, University of Missouri. Published by Lucas Bros: Columbia, Mo. Second Edition.

For the Chinese student, ambitious to "break" into the writing field this book is well recommended. It presents a complete treatise on newspaper-making, taking the various phases and departments of the newspaper and explaining them in a simple but forceful style that should be easily grasped by the student.

Dean Williams, father of the oldest school of journalism in the world, and twice elected President of the Press Congress of the World, is internationally known for his constructive work in the up-building of the profession of Journalism and today his pupils can be found in every corner of the globe. Frank L. Martin, who collaborated in editing the work, is a nationally known newspaper man and professor of Journalism.

The book is meant to fill the need of the beginner, not of the experienced newspaper man. The six parts are devoted to the explanation of the various departments, what their purpose is, their connection with the other departments, etc. Among the topics are: editorial, news-gathering, news writing, special features, what to avoid, office organization, etc. It is used as a text-book at the University of Missouri and can be relied upon for an authentic and authoritive source of information as to newspaper writing for the embryo journalist.

N. U.

Weekly Cotton Market Report

By A. B. Rosenfeld & Son

China Cotton.—The action of the market during the past week has been very erratic but outside business was less active and fluctuations on the whole originated from manipulative causes and conditions in the local market, so that their relation to the general situation is unimportant. It is clearly evident at present that sentiment has become more divided and the active manipulations brought into play at times indicated strong oppositon having been aroused on the Bear side.

The dominant feature of the recent decline in China cotton was in sympathy with the poor demand of spot cotton and unfavorable yarn market, coupled with the rumours of heavy arrivals from India.

For the immediate future, therefore, we feel satisfied that the reaction started will go further and are rather reluctant in encouraging our friends to follow bear ideas too far, and would rather that they meet the situation cautiously by buying on any decline.

Yarn.—The opening of the yarn market after Chinese New Year Holidays has been generally weak, prices having declined some one to two taels. At the close, the undertone was steady. Business for export have been booked some 3,000 to 4,000 bales.

Liverpool, Feb. 5, 1925.

Liverpool Market:—

American Middling Spot		13.34	Pence
„	Mar	13.07	„
„	Oct	13.10	„

Market:—*Steady.*

New York, Feb. 5, 1925.

New York Market:—

Mar	24.06	Cents
May	24.39	„
July	24.65	„
Oct	24.40	„
Dec	24.46	„
Spot	24.35	„

Market:—*Steady.*

Bombay, Feb. 5, 1925.

Bombay Market:—

Broach, F. G. April/May	Rps.	458	per Khandy.
Fully Good Bengal, March	„	393	„ „
Fine Oomra, March	„	454	„ „

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Market:—

Tungchow, Spot, ex. wharf	Tls.	40.00
Shanghai, Spot	„	39.00
M-ginned, Spot	„	40.00
Shensi, No. 1 Spot	„	40.50
Ningpo, Spot ex. whaf	„	37.00

Market:—*Steady.*

Shanghai Exchange for Week Ending Wednesday, February 11, 1925.

By Maitland, Fearon and Brand

Exchange:—Since our last circular the London price of silver after slight fluctuations is $\frac{1}{8}$d. down to 32$\frac{1}{8}$d. for ready delivery, the rate for two months forward delivery at 32d is $\frac{1}{16}$d. down. The market is quoted easy in the absence of support. Our official rate for T/T on London is unchanged at 3/1$\frac{3}{4}$d. In the absence of cover and with our stock of silver still accumulating the exchange market is inclined easy.

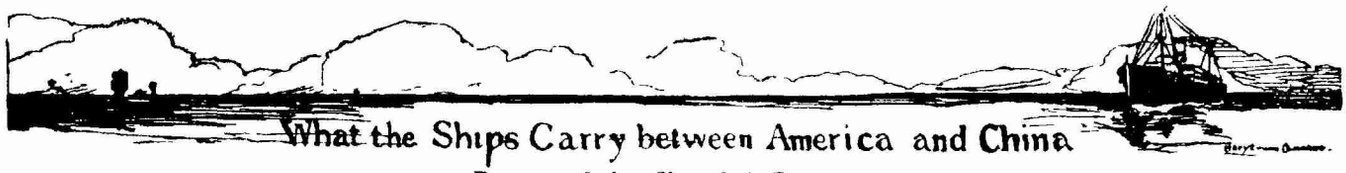
Our stocks of silver are reported as follows:—

Sycee and Bar Silver ....Tls. 72,038,000 an increase of Tls. 964,000.
Chinese and Mexican Dollars..... $ 39,890,000 an increase of $ 1,170,000.
Estimated value Tls. 100,759,000 as against Tls. 60,052,000 held at this time last year.

	Average rates for Jan.	Thursday Feb. 5	Friday Feb. 6	Saturday Feb. 7	Monday Feb. 9	Tuesday Feb. 10	Wednes. Feb. 11
Bk's selling rates		*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*	*opening closing*
T/T London	3/1.750	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$	3/1$\frac{3}{4}$
O/Dfts. „	—	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$	3/1$\frac{13}{16}$
4m/s „	—	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2	3/2
T/T India	209.226	209	208$\frac{3}{4}$	208$\frac{3}{4}$	208$\frac{3}{4}$	209	209
T/T France	1,393.095	1390	1395	1395	1390	1400	1400
T/T N. Y.	75.119	75$\frac{1}{4}$	75$\frac{1}{4}$	75$\frac{1}{4}$	75$\frac{1}{4}$	75$\frac{1}{4}$	75
T/T Hong	74.113	74	74	74	74	74	74
T/T Japan	51.369	51$\frac{1}{2}$	51$\frac{1}{2}$	51$\frac{1}{2}$	52	52$\frac{1}{2}$	52$\frac{1}{2}$
T/T Batavia	185.893	187$\frac{3}{4}$	188	188	188	187$\frac{3}{4}$	187$\frac{3}{4}$
T/T Straits	74.750	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$	74$\frac{3}{4}$
Bk's buying rates							
4m/s B/L. Cred. D/A	3/3.024	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3	3/3
4m/s „ D/P	—	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$	3/3$\frac{1}{4}$
6m/s „ D/A	3/3.399	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$	3/3$\frac{3}{8}$
4m/s B/F. C., D/A, D/P	1,468.095	1465	1470	1470	1465	1475	1475
4m/s N. Y. Lc.	77.321	77$\frac{1}{2}$	77$\frac{1}{2}$	77$\frac{1}{4}$	77$\frac{1}{4}$	77$\frac{1}{4}$	77$\frac{1}{4}$
4m/s „ Docs	—	77$\frac{3}{4}$	78	77$\frac{3}{4}$	77$\frac{3}{4}$	77$\frac{3}{4}$	77$\frac{3}{4}$

Based on Daily Official quotation, higher rate taken on rising Market, lower when falling. Bullion.	Feb. 5	Feb. 6	Fbe. 7	Feb. 9	Feb. 10	Feb. 11
*London Price of Bar Silver per oz. (English Standard 925 touch) Pence.	32$\frac{1}{4}$	32$\frac{1}{4}$	32$\frac{1}{8}$	32 1/16	32$\frac{1}{4}$	32
**N.Y. Price of Bar Silver per oz. (Pure)	G.$.68$\frac{5}{8}$	G.$.68$\frac{3}{4}$	G. $. 68$\frac{1}{2}$	G.$.68$\frac{3}{8}$	G.$.68$\frac{1}{2}$	G.$.68$\frac{3}{8}$
Shanghai Price of Gold Bars (weight Tls. 10 (Chauping) 978 touch)...	Tls. 252.60	Tls. 255.60	Tls. 254.90	Tls. 257.50	Tls. 256.40	Tls. 257.10
Shanghai Silver Bars (weight Tls. 100(C.)999 touch)	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00	111.00
Shanghai Mexican Dollars per $100...	72.6875	72.675	72.70	72.20	72.25	72.3125
Native Bank Rate of Interest (Call-money)	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
*Closing Price in London for Previous day						
**Closing Price in New York for Previous day						

Bank of England rate of discount	4%	London on Paris	T/T 89.16
Bank of France rate of discount	7%	New York on London	T/T 477$\frac{7}{8}$
London open Market of Dis.	3 m/s. 3 1/16%	Bombay on London	T/T 1/5 31/32
„	4 „ 3 1/16%	Hongkong on „	T/T 2/3$\frac{7}{8}$
„	6 „ 3 1/16%	Kobe „ „ „	T/T 1/7 9/16



What the Ships Carry between America and China

Return of the Shanghai Customs

By: Pls.—1 Picul or 133 1/3 pounds; Bls.—Bales; Pcs.—Pieces; Mil'e—thousands; Hk. Tls.—Haikwan Tls., Customs Rate Tls. Dec. 1.18 equal Gold $1

S. S. President Pierce, Dec. 23,

To Havana:
Fans, Paper ..... Pcs. 2,685
To New York:
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 150 ..... Pls. 149.65
White, other Ports, Bls. 20 ..... ,, 20.00
Yellow other Ports Bls. 5 ..... Pls. 4.95
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
Other Ports, Bls. 190. ,, 192.30
Silk, Pongees, Honan.. ,, 23,16
,, ,, Shanghai ,, 28,08
Bristles ..... ,, 100
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 150 ,, 603
Chinaware, ... ,, 12
Feathers ..... ,, 83
Egg Albumen, Dried .. ,, 57
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 44
Rhubarb..... ,, 30
Seed, Sesamum ..... ,, 2,520
Egg, Preserved ..... Pcs. 1,500
Hats, Rush ..... ,, 8,400
Kittysols ..... ,, 9,600
Skins, Dog ..... ,, 960
,, Wolf ..... ,, 300
,, Rabbit..... ,, 42,000
Skin Crosses, Lamb .. ,, 922
,, ,, Sheep.... ,, 357
,, Clothing, Lamb. ,, 253
Shoes ..... Pairs. 120
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 27,174

S. S. President Harrison, Dec. 31,

To Philadelphia.
Wool, Sheep's ..... Pls. 353
To Boston:
Cotton Raw, Bls. 408 ,, 1.548
Nutgalls..... ,, 336
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 203
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 130
To New York:
Tea, Black Hankow.. ,, 109
,, ,, Kiukiang.. ,, 123
Bristles ..... ,, 105
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 452 ,, 1,765
Camphor ..... ,, 327
Egg Albumen, Dried.. ,, 150
,, Yolk, Moist.... ,, 434
,, Whole, Dried.... ,, 234
Hides, Buffalo..... ,, 450
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 134
,, Sheep's, ,, .. ,, 36
Nutgalls ..... ,, 1,317
Oil, Wood ..... ,, 2,797
Straw Braid, ... ,, 30
Walnuts, Kernels .... ,, 17
,, While ..... ,, 41
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 447
Hats, Rush ..... Pcs. 15,600
Skins, Lamb ..... ,, 2,700
,, Marmot ..... ,, 5,000
,, Doe..... ,, 8,620
Umbrellas, Paper ..... ,, 3,020

S. S. President Taft, January 6,

To San Francisco:
Silk Pongees, Honan.. Pls. 12.13
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 129 ,, 500
Books, Printed ..... ,, 24
Bristles..... ,, 54
Brassware ..... ,, 41
Egg, Whole, Frozen .. ,, 225
Intestines, Pigs', Salted. ,, 130
,, Goats' ,, .. ,, 10
,, Sheep's ,, ,, 55
Pheasants, Frozen.... ,, 60
Walnuts, Kernels..... ,, 279
Eggs, Fresh ..... Pcs. 1,080,000
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 9,723
To Los Angeles:
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 1,202
To San Pedro:
Walnuts, Kernels.....Pls. 248
To St. Joseph
Carpets.....Hk. Tls. 911
To Norfolk:
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 274 Pls. 1,080
To Baltimore:
Brassware ..... ,, 14
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 497
To Philadelphia.
Wool, Camels'..... Pls. 249
Wool, Sheep's ..... ,, 2,551
Carpets .....Hk. Tls. 3,768
To Chicago:
Carpets ..... Hk. Tls. 2,740
To New York:
Silk, Raw, Re-reeled:
White, other Ports, Bls. 505..... Pls. 508.31
Silk, Raw, Steam Filature:
White, Shanghai, Bls. 85..... Pls. 85.28
Yellow, Hankow, Bls. 10 ,, 9.79
,, other Ports, Bls. 53 ..... ,, 53.08
Silk, Raw, Filature:
Wild, other Ports, Bls. 90 ..... Pls. 91.87
Silk, Pongees, Honan.. ,, 20.79
Cotton, Raw, Bls. 250 Pls. 866
Hides, Cow ..... ,, 20
,, Horse ..... ,, 9
Intestines, Pigs' Salted. ,, 84
Intestines, Sheep's, Salted ,, 96
Straw, Braid White .. ,, 13
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 477
Skins, Dog..... Pcs. 5,000
,, Lamb..... ,, 500
,, Marmot ..... ,, 21,000
Carpets.....Hk. Tls 13,938

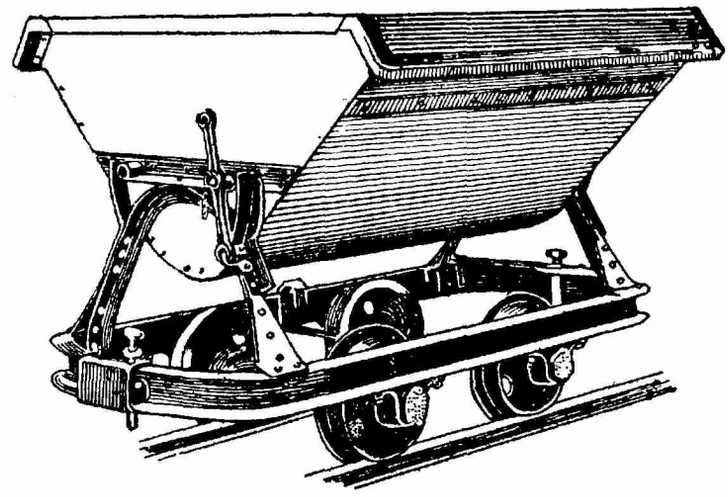
S. S. Colorado, January 15,

To New York:
Antimony, Oxide..... Pls. 252
Groundnuts, Kernels.. ,, 504
Hair, Horse Mane.... ,, 23
,, ,, Tail..... ,, 143
Intestines, Pigs', Salted ,, 71
,, Sheep's ,, .. ,, 3
Wool, Sheep's..... ,, 179
Skins, Marmot..... Pcs. 12,751
Carpets..... Hk. Tls. 11,514

S. S. President Wilson, Jan. 5, from U. S. A.

Cotton, Raw, Bls. 300. Pls. 1,037
Iron Hoops..... ,, 522
Tinned Plates, Plain .. ,, 1,050
Leadfoil and Tinfoil... ,, 1,227
Almonds..... ,, 8
Coffee Beans ..... ,, 5
Fruits, Dried, ... ,, 6
Raisins ..... ,, 8
Apples, Fresh ..... ,, 9
Grapes ,, ... ,, 8
Oranges, Fresh ..... ,, 178
Ink, Printing..... ,, 255
Lead, Rod..... ,, 34
Leather, Calf..... ,, 2
,, Sole..... ,, 620
Milk, Condensed..... ,, 1,400
Milk, Evaporated ..... ,, 649
Paper, Cardboard..... ,, 16
,, Coated ..... ,, 1,216
Tobacco, Leaf ..... ,, 7,601
Wax, Paraffin ..... ,, 110
Varnish..... Galls. 190
Boxes, Cash ..... Pcs. 1,000
Motor-cars..... ,, 1
Typewriters ..... ,, 21
Canned Fruits..... Doz. 55
,, Vegetables .... ,, 410
Cigarettes..... Mills, 70,500
Treasure:
Silver Bars.... Hk. Tls. 363,478

INDUSTRIAL RAILWAYS



KOPPEL INDUSTRIAL CAR & EQUIPMENT CO.

C. P. O. Box 743: No. 2 Canton Road, Shanghai
Peking Manila Iloilo

31-350

In The United States Court for China

(Established by Act of Congress of June 30, 1906.)

JUDGE, Milton D. Purdy.
U.S. ATTORNEY, Leonard G. Husar.
U.S. COMMISSIONER, Nelson E. Lurton.
CLERK, William A. Chapman.
OFFICE HOURS 10-12; 2-4.
REPORTER, DEPUTY CLERK, R. T. PEYTON-GRIFFIN.
U.S. MARSHAL, DISBURSING OFFICER, } Thurston R. Porter.
DEPUTY MARSHAL, Wm. Van Buskirk.
PRISON PHYSICIAN, DR. T.B. Dunn.
TIENTSIN:
SPECIAL DEPUTY MARSHAL, Harry V. Fuller.

All Notices, Announcements, Judgments, Orders and other Proceedings appearing in this department of THE CHINA WEEKLY REVIEW may be accepted as authentic.

MOTION DAY

All contested motions and demurrers will hereafter be heard on Mondays, beginning at 10 A. M.; provided notice thereof with proof of service on the adverse party or his attorney shall have been filed in the clerk's office by 11 A.M. of the preceding Saturday.

ADMISSION TO THE BAR

Hereafter, applicants for admission to the bar of this court whether previously admitted elsewhere or not, will be examined on the following:

1. International Law, 33 Corpus Juris.
2. Extraterritoriality. 25 Corpus Juris 299-331.
3. Extraterritorial Cases.
4. Extraterritorial Remedial Code.
5. U. S. Rev. Stats. secs. 4083—4131 (Act of Congress of June 22, 1860, 12 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 179.)
6. China Court Regulations.
7. Act of Congress of June 30, 1906 (34 U. S. Stats. at Large, Ch. 3934).

BAR EXAMINING BOARD: W. W. Blume, Roland S. Haskell, Walter Chalaire

Shanghai, China, January 2, 1923.

Minutes of Recent Proceedings

Hearings:

Feb. 9, 1925, Cause No. 2444, E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corporation; motion to set; assigned.
" 9, " " " 2544, Paul Servanin & Co. v. Murray Packing Co,; motion to set; assigned.
" 9, " " " 2286, V. Solovieff v. U. S. Shipping Board et al.; on demurrer; passed to Feb. 10th.
" 9, " " " 2551, Bank of China v. Asia Development Co. Ltd.; on motion for judgment by default; testimony taken of King Shun Shih; submitted.

(Before the Commissioner)

Feb. 6, 1925, Crim. No. 733, U. S. v. L. McBride, L. B. Church and A. C. Miller; defendants delivered to U. S. Marine Corps.
" 7, " " " 734, U. S. v. A. Sprinkler; defendant delivered to U. S. Marine Corps.
" 9, " " " 736, U. S. v. F. V. C. Chamberlain; testimony taken of Tung King Sung, Kow Ah Dox, Ma Dong Sing, Y. Lamour, defendant; submitted.
" 9, " " " 735, U. S. v. Wallmer Gaston; testimony taken of A. Ahrens and defendant; continued.
" 10, " " " 735, U. S. v. Wallmer Gaston; testimony taken of Sow Dah Ding, L. Andersen and Ching Ah Mow; submitted.

Judgments and Orders:

Feb. 6, 1925, Cause No. 2522, In re estate of Charles Cecil Clarke, deceased; order appointing special administrator.
" 9, " " " 2551, Bank of China v. Asia Development Co. Ltd.; judgment for plaintiff.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 9, 1925, Crim. No. 736, U. S. v. F. V. C. Chamberlain; defendant dismissed.
" 10, " " " 735, U. S. v. Wallmer Gaston; defendant bound over to U. S. Court for trial.

Assignments for Hearing:

Feb. 17, 1925, 10 am, C. No. 2477, Dah Chung Printing Co. v. International Insurance Office Inc.
" 18, " 10 am, " " 2432, Vincent Jovoish v. Mark L. Moody.
" 20, " 10 am, " " 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in Bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland.
" 25, " 2 pm, " " 2444, E. Gerecke v. Asia Banking Corporation.
" 26, " 10 am, " " 2066, American Express Co. Inc. v. S. Chaiet.
Mar. 17, " 10 am, " " 2544, P. Servanin & Co. v. Murray Packing Co

Miscellaneous Filings:

Feb. 4, 1925, Cause No. 2470, In re estate of Henry E. Morton, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 4, " " " 2500, In re estate of Delta Frances Eaton, deceased, affidavit of publication.
" 4, " " " 2524, In re estate of Jerome John Caccia, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 4 " " " 2533, Swinehart v. Swinehart; affidavit of publication.
" 4, " " " 2548, In re estate of Annie R. Morton, deceased; affidavit of publication.
" 4, " " " 2544, Paul Servanin & Co. v. Patrick Murmay & Co.; motion to set.
" 4, " " " 1978, W. Van Buskirk, Trustee in bankruptcy of Reid's Ltd. Inc. v. W. P. Strickland; stipulation of facts.
" 4, " " " 2554, A Ross v. The China Press Inc.; answer.
" 6, " " " 2551, Bank of China v. Asia Development Co. Ltd.; motion for judgment by default.
" 6, " " " 2552, Titus D. Ting v. Ladies Companion Publishing Co. Inc.; amended petition.
" 7, " " " 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation; demurrer.
" 9, " " " 2552, Titus D. Ting v. Ladies, Companion Publishing Co. Inc.; demurrer.
" 9, " " " 2556, Shanghai Building Co. Fed. Inc. U.S.A. v. Asia Engineering Corporation; motion.
" 10, " " " 817, In re estate of Frederick Eugene Weiss, deceased; appearance of counsel.
" 10, " " " 2554, A. Ross v. The China Press Inc.; motion to set.
" 10, " " " 2466, Asia Banking Corporation v. E. H. Himrod; discontinuance.
" 10, " " " 2564, The Yorkshire Insurance Co. Ltd. v. The American-Oriental Banking Corporation; complaint; summons issued.
" 10, " " " 2248, In re estate of Frederick S. Pray, deceased; final account of administratrix.
" 10, " " " 2565 The Fearon, Daniel Company v. P. H. Murray; complaint; summons issued.
" 10, " " " 2494. Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod; discontinuance.
" 10, " " " 2508, H. C. Augustesen China Trady v. Max A. Lorenzen; interrogatories; objection to interrogatories and cross-interrogatories; cross-interrogatories.
" 10, " " " 1506, The Fur & Wool Trading Co. (D. Biedermann) Ltd. v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; motion for judgment.
" 10, " " " 2443, H. S. Li v. Andersen, Meyer & Co. Ltd.; notice.
" 10, " " " 2549, Thomas Petersen v. International Bye Products Co. Inc.; notice.
" 10, " " " 2566, Murray Packing Co. v. E. H. Himrod. (In Equity); bill for accounting; summons issued.
" 10, " " " 2492, Ah-Hong & Co. v. Board of Trustees of the University of Nanking; motion to set.

(By the Commissioner)

Feb. 6, 1925, Crim. No. 733, U. S. v. L. McBride, L. B. Church and A. C. Miller; complaint.
" 7, " " " 734, U. S. v. Arthur Sprinkler; complaint.
" 9, " " " 735, U. S. v. Wollmer Gaston; complaint; warrant issued; marshal's return of warrant.
" 9, " " " 736, U. S. v. F. V. C. Chamberlain; complaint.
" 10, " Civil " 201, Office Appliance Co. v. E. A. Friend et al.; petition; summons issued.

Shanghai-Nanking Railway Abridged Time Table.

Shanghai North to Nanking—Up (Main Line) **Nanking to Shanghai North—Down**

STATIONS	Local	Fast R.	Local	3rd & 4th Local	Express R.	3rd & 4th	Local	Fast R.	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R. S.
Shanghai North d.		7.00	7.15	7.35	9.30	9.50	12.10	12.30	15.25	17.15	17.45	19.35	Temporarily Suspended
Nansiang ... ... d.		7.28	7.45	8.03	—	10.31	12.41	12.58	16.01	17.47	18.15	20.05	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.59		9.41	11.14	12.53		14.43	18.24	19.39			
Wusih ... ... d.	7.00	9.59		10.44	12.02	14.12		15.38	19.34	20.36			
Changchow ... d.	8.14	10.56		11.41	12.49	15.28		16.38		21.38			
Tanyang ... ... d.	9.30	11.52			13.38	16.28		17.38					
Chinkiang ... d.	10.31	12.49			14.22	17.34		18.33					
Nanking ... ... a.	12.00	14.21			15.43	19.35		20.02					
Pukow ... ... d.													10.00
Hsuchowfu ... d.													19.48
Tsinanfu ... d.													5.58
Tientsin Central a.													—
Do. d.													15.32
Tientsin East ... a.													15.42
Do. d.													—
Peking ... ... a.													—

STATIONS	Local	Fast Local	Local	Local	Fast R.	3rd & 4th Local	3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Local	Local	Express R.	Local	Night Express R. S.
Peking ... ... d.													T. P. L. Mail Suspended
Tientsin East ... a.													9.35
Do. d.													—
Tientsin Central a.													10.06
Do. d.													19.35
Tsinanfu ... ... d.													6.06
Hsuchowfu ... d.													16.02
Pukow ... ... a.													Temporarily Suspended
Nanking ... ... d.					7.40		8.10	11.05			15.50	16.15	
Chinkiang ... d.					9.20		10.25	12.54			17.29	18.27	
Tanyang ... ... d.					9.57		11.21	13.36			18.03	19.26	
Changchow ... d.			7.10		10.59	12.00	12.44	14.32			18.57	20.46	
Wusih ... ... d.		7.20	8.22		11.59	13.02	14.07	15.33			19.43	21.52	
Soochow ... ... d.		8.21	9.39		12.54	14.02	15.25	16.34			20.34		
Nansiang ... ... d.	8.15	10.33	11.34	13.00	14.33	16.03	17.45	18.18	18.40	20.35	—		
Shanghai North a.	8.42	11.00	12.05	13.30	15.00	16.30	18.20	18.45	19.13	21.05	22.00		

Woosung Forts to Shanghai North—Up (Branch Line) **Shanghai North to Woosung Forts—Down**

Woosung Forts ... d.	6.45	8.15	9.45	11.20	13.05	14.55	16.40	18.20	20.05	21.50	23.40	1.20	
Kiangwan ... ... d.	7.10	8.40	10.10	11.50	13.30	15.24	17.06	18.49	20.34	22.19	0.09	1.45	
Tientungan ... ... d.	7.16	8.46	10.16	11.56	13.36	15.30	17.12	18.53	20.40	22.25	0.15	1.51	
Shanghai North ...a.	7.20	8.50*	10.20	12.00	13.40	15.35	17.16	19.00	20.45	22.30	0.20	1.55	

Shanghai North ...d.	6.00	7.30	9.00	10.35	12.20	14.00	15.55	17.30	19.15	21.00	22.50	0.35	
Tientungan ... ...d.	6.05	7.35	9.05	10.40	12.25	14.06	16.00	17.36	19.21	21.06	22.56	0.46	
Kiangwan ... ... d.	6.12	7.42	9.12	10.47	12.32	14.13	16.07	17.43	19.28	21.13	23.03	0.47	
Woosung Forts... ...a.	6.35	8.06	9.35	11.10	12.55	14.40	16.30	18.10	19.55	21.40	23.30	1.10	

R. Restaurant Cars. *These additional trains run each Saturday and Sunday. S. Sleeping Cars

(Subject to alteration at a moment's notice)

Shanghai-Hangchow-Ningpo Railway Abridged Time Table

Shanghai North to Zahkou Down (Main Line) Zahkou to Shanghai North Up

STATIONS	Fast Local	Express R	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Local	Local	Night Express R.
		*		*	*			*
Shanghai North.....dep.	..	8.0	9.00	13.20	15.35	..	..	19.15
Jessfield.....dep.	..	8.1	9.16	13.36	15.51	..	..	19.30
Siccawei.....dep.	..	8.21	9.23	13.43	15.58	..	..	19.36
L'hwa Junction.....dep.	..	8.35	9.40	14.00	16.15		..	19.50
Shanghai South.....dep.	..	*8.0*	*9.0*	*13.2*	*15.80*	*17.15*	*18.15*	*19.20*
Lunghaw Junction.....arr.		*8.2*	*9.2*	*13.45*	*16.48*	*17.35*	*18.33*	*19.38*
Sungkiang.....dep.	..	9.14	10.50	14.46	17.10	..	.	20.29
Kashai.....dep.	..	10.01	11.57	15.43	18.08	..	..	21.16
Kashing.....dep.	7.05	10.31	12.40	16.16	18.30	..	..	21.46
Yehzah.....dep.	7.45	11.02	13.32	16.56	(a)	..	..	22.17
Changan.....dep.	8.31	11.36	14.23	17.40	---	..	..	22.51
Hangchow.....dep.	9.43	12.30	16.00	18.50	---	..	.	23.45
Zahkou.....arr.	10.05	12.45	16.30	19.10	---	..	..	24.00

STATIONS	Fast Local	Fast Local	Express R.	Local	2nd 3rd & 4th	Fast R.	Fast Local	Night Express R.
		*	*		*			*
Zahkou.....d	..		7.15	..	8.40	13.20	15.05	18.00
Hangchow.....d			7.40	..	9.15	13.50	15.35	18.25
Changan.....d			8.29	..	10.45	15.00	16.50	19.14
Yehsah.....d			9.00	..	11.53	15.37	17.32	19.45
Kashing.....d	..	7.15	9.39	..	12.50	16.24	18.10	20.24
Kashai.....d	..	7.39	10.02	..	13.26	16.52	(a)	20.46
Sungkiang.....d	..	8.37	10.52	..	14.42	17.49	..	21.42
Lunghwa Junction.....d	*8.17*	*9.37*	*11.37*	*13.52*	*16.07*	*18.41*	..	*22.37*
Shanghai South.....a	*8.56*	*9.51*	*11.56*	*14.10*	*16.25*	*19.00*	..	*22.46*
L'hwa Junction.....d	..	9.39	11.32	..	15.50	18.40	..	22.22
Siccawei.....d	..	9.49	11.40	..	15.59	18.49	..	22.30
Jessfield.....d	..	9.56	11.46	..	16.06	18.56	..	22.36
Shanghai North.....a	.	10.10	12.00	..	16.20	19.10	..	22.50

Konzenchiao-Zahkou (Kiangshoo Branch Line) Zahkou-Konzenchiao

Konzenchiao.....dep.	6.50	8.45	10.45	13.45	15.05	17.30	21.30
Kenshangmun.....dep.	7.05	9.00	11.00	14.00	15.20	17.45	21.45
Hangchow.....dep.	7.14	9.11	11.11	---	---	17.56	21.57
Zahkou.....arr.	7.32	9.30	11.30	---	---	18.15	22.15

Zahkou.....dep.	7.45	9.49	11.40	---	---	18.30	23.25
Hangchow.....dep.	8.06	10.11	12.01	14.20	15.51	18.51	23.51
Kenshangmun.....dep.	8.17	10.22	12.17	14.31	16.02	19.02	0.02
Konzenchiao.....arr.	8.30	10.35	12.30	14.44	16.15	19.15	0.15

Note:—The two Night Express Trains suspend running until further notice. Trains marked with* are in connection with S. N. L. trains at Shanghai North.
R = Restaurant.